27 OCT 1930

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The Bombay Chronicle

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I 2

VOL. XVIII NO. 241- BOMBAY MONDAY. OCTOBER 27, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

ANOTHER BLACK SUNDAY FOR BOMBAY

300 Victims Of Lathi Charges.

CHARGES "WORST OF THEIR KIND."

But Flag Salutation Takes Place In Azad Maidan.

SIKH DEFENDS FLAG UNTIL BEATEN TO UNCONSCIOUSNESS.

14 Women & Girls Taken To A Jungle And Released

GUJRATI LADY ASSAULTED IN EVENING.

Five hundred lathi police, an army of sergeants and a number of mounted sowars chased away and made lathi charges on peaceful crowds that had gathered on the Azad Maidan, Bombay, on Sunday morning to witness the Flag Salutation ceremony announced by the "War Council."

Doctors and medical men, who treated hundreds of victims of police assaults, were of the opinion that Sunday's lathi charges were "the worst of their kind" in Bombay. The last lathi charge was made in Bombay on August 1, to disperse the Tilak Day procession.

For over four hours the Azad Maidan was practically in the possession of the police and not even a disinterested spectator could remain in the Maidan without risk of being suddenly pounced upon by a sergeant or a mounted sowar.

25 LATHI CHARGES.

The Congressmen came to the maidan determined to hold the ceremony and the police in order to prevent it charged on the crowds. No less than 25 lathi charges were made in which nearly 250 persons received injuries.

The large majority of wounded persons received their lathi blows on their heads and in at least 20 cases immediate surgical aid was necessary. One person is in a serious condition and it is difficult to say whether he will live. His name is Mr. Manekial J. Zaveri, a jeweller by profession.

NATIONAL FLAG SALUTED.

The police did not succeed in preventing the ceremony from taking place. Exactly at 8 a. m. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, the President of the "War Council", marched into the maidan with a national flag in her hands. She proceeded to the spot where the ceremony was to take place and was immediately surrounded by about 20 girls of the Hindustani Seva Dal who formed a strong cordon around her.

The Sergeants noticing this rushed at them but they were unable to reach Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and snatch the flag. Some sergeants attempted to break the cordon by force but the girls resisted the attempts. Mrs. Gokhale then raising the flag asked the girls to salute the flag which they did.

GIRL VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

After this was over Mrs. Gokhale left the maidan but the girls who remained in the maidan were placed under arrest.

As a reply to the police action batches after batches of Congress volunteers entered the maidan with national flags. The police set upon them and assaulted them severely. A Sikh volunteer who did not give up his flag was beaten till he fainted.

The Maidan was reverberating with slogans of "Up Up With National Flag and down down with the Union Jack" as each volunteer appeared and marched to the spot where the flag was to be hoisted.

THE ARRESTS.

The police arrested in all 42 women and 35 Congress volunteers. Out of the 42 women arrested 22 girls of the Hindustani Seva Dal were put in the Esplanade lock-up to be later charged with assisting the operations of an unlawful assembly. The rest were taken outside Bombay to be released.

In the evening again there were lathi charges at the Azad Maidan resulting in injuries to about 30 persons. A Gujarati lady who was holding the national flag was badly assaulted. She had to be taken to the Emergency Hospital

35 VOLUNTEERS AND 22 WOMEN IN LOCK-UP.

DETAILS.

The crowds began to collect on the Azad Maidan at 7 a.m. and their numbers swelled to about 50,000 covering the whole area with a mass of white clad humanity. Half an hour later a police force consisting of 500 lathi police, under the charge of 60 officers and 30 mounted sowars were distributed at strategic points on the maidan.

At about 7-30 some Congress volunteers were seen on the portion of the maidan adjoining the Waudby Road just opposite the Tata Palace where they were marking the ground with chalk lines for the ceremony. While they were about to fix the pole for the flag Inspector Naden with about 100 policemen arrived on the spot and removed the pole arresting one of the volunteers.

FLAG SNATCHED

Some time later a small procession of about a dozen girls and boys was seen marching along the Cruickshank Road singing national songs and carrying a national flag. No sooner did the processionists reach the Esplanade Police Court, than a police officer standing at the Gate made at them and snatched the flag and asked them to go back. The girls waited for a few minutes and again forming a procession without the flag marched on amidst the cheers of the crowds that had assembled on the maidan.

Nearly a hundred policemen took possession of the spot reserved for the ceremony but undaunted by their presence about 25 ladies occupied the corner of the maidan under a big tree and began to sing national songs with full vigour. They were cheered and encouraged by the spectators who caught their enthusiasm and shouted "Up Up National Flag Down Down with Union Jack."

In the meanwhile a procession of girls arrived at the corner of Waudby Road and Hornby Road and was stopped by the police. Simultaneously there was a lathi charge on the spectators who had gathered all around the maidan. Eight volunteers who entered the maidan with a national flag were severely assaulted. The police snatched the flag and arrested all of them.

MRS. GOKHALE ARRIVES.

Loud applause and cheers from the crowd marked the arrival of Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, the "War Council" President, in the maidan. She was escorted by a batch of 25 girl volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal in their uniform of saffron coloured sarees and blue jackets. Marching in rows of two the party marched to a place near a tree. The girls formed a cordon around Mrs. Go

(Continued on page 5.)

"SPAT AND KICKED."

—:o:—

A Girl Volunteer's Allegation.

Miss Gulab Baboorao Parkar in a statement to a "Chronicle" representative said:—

I was assaulted in Azad Maidan and the National flag that I carried was forcibly snatched away from my hands by the Sergeants. I was along with lady members of the Desh Sevikas and Prabhat Pheries who were put under arrest and were removed in a train. The train was stopped between Ghatkoper and Bhandup Stations and we were marched on to a solitary house in a lonely place where we were mal-treated by being kicked and spat upon by the "custodians of law and order." We were subsequently discharged from police custody and were asked without being provided with any means to return to our houses. However, with the assistance of the villagers we found our way to Bhandup Station to Bombay. I was taken to Free Emergency Hospital, C. P. Tank for treatment of pain in the abdomen as a result of kicking.

More Lathi Charges In The Evening.

25 PERSONS INJURED.

The Azad Maidan was the scene of more lathi charges on Sunday evening. From morning till nightfall it was one continuous tug-of-war between the people who persisted in displaying national flags in the maidan and the police who kept whole-day vigil and made lathi charges on the crowd.

Apparently fagged out by the day's work the police at last slackened their activities and did not interfere with a huge procession of the people which started from the Azad Maidan and marched triumphandly through the streets. The processionists carried a national flag and passed by the Esplanade Police Court shouting "Rastriya Zenda Ki Jai" but the police merely stood by.

The lathi charges in the evening resulted in injuries to about 25 persons. One of the injured was Srimati Gulabbhai Bhaishanker, a volunteer of the Lady Satyagrahi Dal. She received several blows at the hands of a sergeant. She held the National flag in her hand which the Police tried to wrest from her. She was removed to the Emergency Hospital.

20 PERSONS JAILED IN PESHAWAR

—o—

Congress Activities on the Increase.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 26.

The City Magistrate sentenced 14 picketers to six months rigorous imprisonment, and one to three months under the Picketing Ordinance. Five persons to three years rigorous imprisonment under Section 40, Frontier Crimes Regulation. Two city youths were released on tendering apology.

One picketer was arrested to-day at Kissakhani.—A. P.

BRAILSFORD SEES GANDHI ASHRAM

—:o:—

And Goes To Borsad.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 26.

H. N. Brailsford, Labour journalist, has arrived here. He saw Mr. Gandhi's ashram and met Mr. Mahadev Desai. He also saw the Labour Union.

He left this morning for Borsad from where he will again come to Ahmedabad.—A. P.

Lord Irwin and Round Table Conference.

—o—

No Truth in "Herald's" Report

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26.

Enquiries in well informed circles show that nobody need take seriously the curiously misinformed and misleading report in the "Daily Herald" that Lord Irwin will submit a memorandum to the Round Table Conference.

The only document that has been forwarded to His Majesty's Government is the despatch of the Government of India which it is believed was unanimous, and for which, of course, all the members of the Governor-Generals Council are corporately responsible.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHA STRUGGLE.

A Real Mass Movement.

(Special to the "Chronicle.")

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Writing in "Indian News" under caption "Awakened India—A People's Struggle." Mrs. Brijlal Nehru points out that present movement is direct-

GEN[illegible]ON IMMINENT."

Kenworthy's Prophecy.

POSTPONEMENT OF R. T. CONFERENCE LIKELY.

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE."

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Commander Kenworthy in an article in the "Saturday Review" envisages the possibility of an early General Election and discussing the position of India in this event, says that Conservatives were by no means anxious to overtake the Indian problem even three months ago, but the situation has greatly altered. "It is believed," he says, "that Non-Cooperation movement is out pettering. This is partly true, though the Boycott campaign will continue to be intensified and the Nationalist movement will remain. But the Conservatives, who count, are not averse now to tackling the Indian problem. They think that by combination of firmness and establishment of modified constitution on the Simon model, British prestige can be re-established. They argue that the Indian Nationalists will think that the Conservative Government will not be so open to coercion as the Labour Government and that Congress Party will split one section being prepared to work the New Reforms as happened in 1921. In any case the election would only mean postponement of Round Table Conference". Commander Kenworthy concludes with an advice to his Parliamentary friends to push forward their election preparations.

neral Election until the Round Table Conference has concluded or adjourned, which ought not to occur for some months.

Proceeding the paper urges the federation of India on terms of stability and peace. The "Observer" refers to the astonishing assertion that the Viceroy's despatch recommends nothing less than Diarchy at the centre and says that if it is true, it means that the Viceroy by another act of precipitate impulsiveness has rendered grave disservice to India, Britain and the Round Table Conference alike.

The "Sunday Referee" urges the Government to announce without delay terms of reference of Conference and state categorically its attitude towards its decision. The paper says that nobody knows at present what the Delegates are going to discuss. "Without terms of reference, it is still possible to talk at very great length, but we cannot imagine to what purpose. The mystery of Conference will be farcical were its purpose less serious".

IRWIN BLAMED FOR IMPULSIVENESS.

"Observer's" Comment on Indian Government Despatch.

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE."

LONDON, Oct. 26.

In an article the "Observer" on the contrary urges that there ought to be no possibility of General Election until the Round Table Conference has concluded or adjourned, which ought not to occur for some months.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN SMYRNA.

40 Deaths: 100 Houses Collapsed.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Smyrna—Hitherto there have been 40 deaths and many have been injured in serious floods due to heavy rains. Hundred houses in Smyrna have collapsed and railway bridges have been destroyed.—Reuter.

Toll of Maybach Mine Disaster.

Berlin.—The deathroll in Maybach Mine disaster is now ninety. Twenty are missing and it is feared they are dead.—Reuter.

PUNDIT MOTILAL NEHRU

—:o:—

Not To Stay At Juhu

"The Chronicle" understands that there is no truth in the report published in some papers that arrangements have been made for the stay of Pandit Motilal Nehru at Juhu. Pandit Motilal has been advised by doctors to come to Bombay for X-ray Examination and is likely to come here soon and stay for not more than a week.

NO QUARREL WITH ENGLISH PEOPLE.

"It Is Against Imperialism That We Fight."

INDIA WILL FOLLOW MAHATMA.

Jawaharlal's Statement Before Court

The following is the statement made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru before the trying Magistrate after the charge were framed against him:—

For the fifth time I have been arrested and charged with various crimes by the officials of the British Government. For the fifth time, I have no doubt, I shall be convicted. I have so far taken no part in this trial and I desire to take none. But I wish to say a few words so that those who are trying me to-day and my own people, who have honoured me beyond measure, may have some [illegible] of what I have in my heart.

"CREED OF INDIAN PEOPLE."

I am charged with sedition and with the spreading of disaffection against the British Government. Eight and a half years ago I was charged with a similar offence and I stated then that sedition against the present Government in India had become the creed of the Indian people, and to preach and practise disaffection against the evil which it represents had become their chief occupation, for the Indian people had come to realise that there could be no freedom for them, no lessening of the terrible exploitation which had crushed the life out of millions, till British rule was removed from India. Since this realisation came upon me in all its tragic intensity, I have had no other profession, no other business, no other aim than to fight British imperialism and to drive it from India.

A PLEDGE.

On the first day of this year the National Congress finally resolved to achieve the independence of India, and on the 26th of January the Indian people pledged themselves in their millions to put an end to British rule in India. They declared the age-long right of a people to subvert any government which had misgoverned and crushed them, and they charged the British Government with having exploited them ruthlessly and done them almost irreparable injury politically, economically, culturally and spiritually. Since that pledge was taken there can be no willing submission of any Indian to British authority, no recognition by him of British rule; and if a few of us side with the enemy or parley with him while the fight is in progress, it is a terrible measure of the spiritual injury caused by British rule, making them kiss the rod that smites them and hug the very chains that bind.

INDIA'S CHOICE.

Some of these misguided and erring countrymen of ours have chosen to desert the motherland in her hour of need and talk of compromises with British imperialism, but the country has chosen another path under the guidance and inspiration of our great leader, and that path it will pursue till success comes to it. There can be no compromise between freedom and slavery, or between truth and falsehood. We realise that the price of freedom is blood and suffering—the blood of our own countrymen and the suffering of the noblest in the land—and that price we shall pay in full measure.

Already the world is witness to the sacrifice and suffering of our people at the altar of freedom, to the wonderful courage of our women and to the indomitable spirit of our brave peasantry. Strong in the faith with which our leader has inspired them, with confidence in themselves and in their great cause, they have willingly set aside their material pleasures and belongings, and written a stirring and a shining chapter in India's long history.

"DESPERATE DEVICES."

And the world has also seen how our peaceful struggle is sought to be crushed by frightfulness and methods of barbarism which have earned for the British Government in India a comparison with the Huns of old. Unlike the Huns, however, they have added insult to deep injury and have sought after the manner of their kind, to cover their deeds of frightfulness with a cloak of piety and sanctimoniousness. Fearful of exposure they have sought to suppress truth in every way. Those whom the gods wished to destroy they first drive mad, and all the mad deeds which the British Government has done in India during the last seven months—desperate devices of a tottering empire are visible emblems of the crash to come.

We have no quarrel with the English people, much less with the English worker. Like us he has himself been the victim of imperialism and it is against this imperialism that we fight. With it there can be no compromise.

To this imperialism or to England, we own no allegiance, and the flag of England in India is an insult to every Indian. The British Government to-day is an enemy for us, a foreign usurping power holding on to India with the help of their army of occupation.

SERVANT OF THE PEOPLE.

My allegiance is to the Indian people only and to no king or foreign government. I am a servant of the Indian people and I recognise no other master.

The end of our struggle approaches and the British Empire will soon go the way of all the Empires of old. The strangling and the degradation of India has gone on long enough. It will be tolerated no longer, and let England and the world take notice that the people of India are prepared to be friends with all who meet them frankly as equals and do not interfere with their freedom. But we will be no friends with such as seek to interfere with their liberties or to exploit the peasant or the worker. Nor will they tolerate in future the humbug and hypocrisy which has been doled out to them in such ample measure by England.

To the Indian people I cannot express my gratitude sufficiently for their confidence and affection. It has been the greatest joy in my life to serve in this glorious struggle and to do my little bit for the cause. I pray that my countrymen and countrywomen will carry on the good fight unceasingly till success crowns their effort and we realise the India of our dreams.

Long Live Free India.

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WANTED—An experienced SALESWOMAN for a prominent Swadeshi Clothstore in Bombay. Apply Box No. 334, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1884

FINANCING PARTNER wanted by Advertising Consultant to invest Rs. 5,000/- in developing established business to serve Swadeshi Manufacturers. Write Box No. 383, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1883

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—B.Com., (shorthand), B. Sc., GRADUATES. (Knowing Marathi) with Sanskrit, Mathematics, Hist.-Geography, Professors (Laws), Lady-Doctors, Mistresses. Consult ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort.
A R3527

WANTED—WEAVING MASTER, having full practical experience. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age and lowest salary expected to Box No. 382 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3523

WANTED—A qualified CLERK, preferably one knowing Typewriting on a time scale of pay of Rs. 60-5-110-4-150 P.M. The post is not pensionable but has the advantages of the Funds' Provident Fund Rules. Apply with testimonials before the 10th November, 1930, to the SECRETARY AND TREASURER, Bombay Government Service Family Pension Fund, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay.
A 1878

WANTED—COMPOUNDER for Andheri Dispensary. See Dr. RAMESHWAR, Bhatt, Chhotalal Building, Kalbadevi Road, between 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
A R3516

WANTED—AGENTS for securing Life Insurance business. Special terms for guaranteed business. Apply Box No. 266, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—A STORES' CLERK for an Up-country Cotton Mill. Competent and Experienced hands need only apply, with minimum salary expected to Box No. 380 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
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TO LET—Two commodious and well ventilated blocks in "Indiranivas", New Bhatwadi Street, Girgaum. Available on the 1st of November next. Apply to S. A. Sabnis, Solicitor, on the above address.
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Public Notices

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NOTICE.

MR. MULRAJ KARSONDAS, who was upto this time a partner in the firm of Messrs. Mulraj & Co. (Dalal Street) dealers and brokers in Government securities has with the consent and approval of all the partners retired from the said firm as and from this date and hereafter he has nothing to do with the business of the said firm which will be continued by the remaining partners in the same name.

Dated this 25th day of October 1930.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Messrs. Mulraj & Co.
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Legal Notices.

PROCLAMATION OF SALE BY SHERIFF OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1000 of 1920.

Sitabai, wife of Rambhau Vithoba Awte ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Rambhau Vithoba Awte ..... Defendant.

and

Rent Suit No. 639 of 1925.

Rambhau Vithoba Awte and Another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Narayen Hari Agri and Another ..... Defendants.

and

Suit No. 1559 of 1918.

Rambhau Vithoba Awte . Plaintiff.
vs.
Ganpatrao Vithoba Awte ..... Defendant.

and

Suit No. 3358 of 1924.

Rambhau Vithoba Awte . Plaintiff.
vs.
Haribhau Lakshman Kadlag and Another ..... Defendants.

and

Suit No. 1563 of 1918.

Rambhau Vithoba Awte . Plaintiff.
vs.
Govind Tukaram Awte . Defendant
and
Re: Esplanade Police Court Case No. 13|S of 1919
and
Mazagaon Police Court Cases Nos. 1078|S of 1924 and 1074|S of 1924
Dhondiba Sakharam Powar
vs.
Rambhau Vithoba Awte
and
RE: COSTS OF MESSRS. JUDAH AND SOLOMON.

Ellis Jacob Judah and Solomon Moses, both of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitants, Solicitors, lately carrying on business in the firm name of Judah and Solomon ..... Applicants.
vs.
Bai Gitabai alias Manjulabai, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the widow, and legal representative of Rambhau Vithoba Awte, deceased, residing at Awte Building, Kazi Syed Street, without the Fort .. Respondent.

WHEREAS by an Order made in the above suit on the 23rd day of August, 1929, it was inter alia ordered that the respondent Bai Gitabai alias Munjulabai as the widow and legal representative of Rambhau Vithoba Awte, deceased, do pay to the Applicants the balance of taxed costs amounting to Rs. 4,945-12-11 and the costs of the Order when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and the said costs amounting to Rs. 122-12-4 have been duly taxed and noted as aforesaid.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 21st day of November, 1929, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the said Rambhau Vithoba Awte, deceased, of his 1|6 undivided share in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say,

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of freehold Tenure with the tank, messuages, dwelling houses, bungalows, chawls and premises standing thereon, situate at Mazagaon, in the City of Bombay, commonly known as Pokarnee House or Suryakunda, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the Public Road leading to Gunpowder Manufactory and known as Gunpowder Road, on or towards the East by Gunpowder Cross Lane between the southwards and northwards roads, on or towards the South by the property of Peerojshaw Dadabhai Chinoy and on or towards the West by the fire temple of Framji Nanabhai Patel and by the property belonging to the said Fire Temple and which said ground contains by admeasurement four thousand two hundred and eighty (4,280) square yards or thereabouts, which said premises are entered in the Books of the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 5163 (1), 5167, 5163 (2), 5164, 5165, 5169 to 5172 (1), and Street Nos. 17-4-5-17a, 1-2-6, 7, 8 and 9, bearing New Survey No. 3504 and Cadastral Survey No. 292, Mazagaon Division.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of parcel of Leasehold land situate on the north side of the Carnac Bridge Road in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which has been computed to contain six hundred and seventy (670) square yards or thereabouts, together with the buildings, messuages and tenements standing thereon, and bounded on the North by Plot No. 5, on the West by Kazi Syed Street, on the South by Carnac Bridge Road and on the West by Plots Nos. 1 and 2, which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 6, Mandvi Koliwada Estate, bearing New Survey Nos. 2416, 2417, 2422, 2424 and 2425, and Cadastral Survey Nos. 206 and 207, Mandvi Division.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 11th day of November, 1930, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Rambhau Vithoba Awte, deceased, of his 1|6 undivided share in the said secondly-described lands and premises at 3-30 p.m., and in the said firstly-described lands and premises at 4-30 p.m., or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Order costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

Indenture of Mortgage dated 1st April, 1924, and made between Rambhau Vithoba Awte and Gopal Vishnu Vinod for Rs. 25,000 which is transferred by an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated 31st May, 1926, and made between Gopal Vishnu Vinod and Shivram Abaji Shakhelkar for Rs. 30,000 and which is the subject matter of Suit No. 2039 of 1927 wherein Bai Gitabai, widow of Rambhau Vithoba Awte, is Plaintiff, and Shivram Abaji Sakhalkar is Defendant.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Rambhau Vithoba Awte, deceased, of his 1|6 undivided share to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Rambhau Vithoba Awte, deceased, have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Applicants have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 7th day of October, 1930.

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

E. J. JUDAH, Esquire,
Applicants' Attorney.
1877

Public Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that the undersigned BHAIDAS PARBHUDAS DALAL is the Sole Proprietor of VIPIN CHUNDRA & COMPANY, dealing in mill-stores, and that his son, MUGATLAL BHAIDAS DALAL, lives separate from him and has nothing whatever to do with the business or the property of the undersigned in any way; that his said son MUGATLAL is quite separate from him in food, estate and worship and the public is hereby warned not to deal with the said MUGATLAL in the name of, or on behalf of the undersigned in any way whatever and if they do so, they would do so entirely at their own risk and the undersigned will not be responsible to anyone in any way for any such dealings of the said MUGATLAL. Further, the undersigned has nothing whatever to do with, and has no connection whatever with any business conducted by the said MUGATLAL.

BHAIDAS P. DALAL,
Sole Proprietor of
Vipin Chundra & Co.
03, Apollo Street. R3521

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

LOST SPLIT RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Split Receipt No. 12384 in respect of 5 Ordinary shares Nos. 124396 to 124400 of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Gurdasram Tulsiram has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within fifteen days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Split Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 25th October, 1930.
GURDASRAM TULSIRAM.
R3526.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following material required for building Railway carriages and will be opened on 10th November, 1930:—

M. S. PANNEL PLATES, Angle Iron, Channels, Beams, Squares, Rounds, Flats, Glasses, Bath equipments, Rubber materials, G. I. and M.S. Sheets, Rivets, Bolts and Nuts, Screws, Drills, H. S. Tool Steels, Reamers, files, Milling cutters, Electric Fittings, Paints and Varnishes etc., etc.

Copies of Tenders and other particulars can be had on application to the undersigned on payment of Rs. 4|- per set.

CONTROLLER,
Gwalior Engineering Works,
Gwalior.
1864

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

LAMINGTON ROAD from its junction with Bellasis Road to its junction with Club Road will be CLOSED to all vehicular traffic on and from the 28th October, 1930, till further notice under Section 319 of the Municipal Act for the execution of the Municipal works. The north and south bound traffic will be diverted via Moreland and Club Roads.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
1832

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s.s. "Havre Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 25th Oct., 1930, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, the Marine Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. KOMADA, Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MILCH BUFFALOES AND COWS, ARTICLES RELATING TO MILK BUSINESS AND "FIAT" MOTOR CAR.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1585 of 1930 (Fatmabai vs. Yamnabai) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will (This day) MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the stable No. 71 of Mr. Aboobukar Abdulrehman, at Moreland Road, Byculla: 58 milch buffaloes, 3 milch cows, articles relating to milk-business, "Fiat" motor car 4 seater and 4 cylinder in good running order etc., belonging to the late Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim Champa.

The above will be sold in one or separate lots as may suit the requirements of the purchasers.

BENNETT & CO.

Amusements.

THE GREAT

Cox & Harder Shows

Opposite Back Bay Bath — Near Band Stand

STUPENDOUS FREE ATTRACTIONS

THE DEATH-DEFYING

JAKE COX SMOKE and FIRE DIVE

From a height of 90 feet into 5 feet of water.

Sat. & Sun. Smok dive at 8 P.M. Fire dive at 11 P.M. DAILY.

Numerous other attractions. The Dare-Devil Arizona Jack in Glove of Death Largest living snake, Miniature Golf, Dancing, Hula Dancing, etc., and all the Fun of the Fair.

Admission to Grounds Annas 2.
DAILY at 6 P. M. to 12 P. M.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE FAMILY UPSTAIRS.
featuring
VIRGINIA VALLI

Almost any girl can get a Sweetheart but if you want to know how to keep one, see this Picture

ALSO UNIVERSAL SERIAL
TARZAN THE TIGER
Concluding Episodes

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Greatest Mystery Thriller ever Screened
ON TRIAL.
featuring
PAULINE FREDERICK
BERT LYTELL
LOIS WILSON

The Most Tensely Appealing Story that takes you into the Heart of an amazing murder-Trial and then through all the events that led up to it.
WARNER BROS. 100 per cent.
Talking Drama.

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6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
WALLACE BEERY,
RAYMOND HATTON,
The Irrepressible Comedians
PARTNERS IN CRIME
A Riot from Start to Finish.

RIALTO CINEMA

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
Only At 6-30 and 10 P.M.
LON CHANEY
IN
WHILE THE CITY SLEEPS
Thrills a-plenty!

PATHE

Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PHYLIS HAVER
IN
THE SHADY LADY
THE STREETS of MYSTERY
The most interesting Travel film ever shown.
MICKY MOUSE and PATHE GAZETTE.

First Time in India!

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Sandhurst Road,
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3-30 p.m.
Who was Lopez? Was he an honest citizen or a cattle rustler—
SEE
FRED THOMSON
FRED THOMSON
IN
"The Mask of Lopez"
A Ripsnorting tale of the West, jam-packed with lightning action and stupendous Thrills!
Also 2 reels comedy.

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(3)

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and encourage an Industry which has Indian Capital, Indian Management and Indian Labour.
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Policies which are not entitled to our usual automatic protection but in respect of which at least full one year's premium have been paid will be *automatically* kept alive for one year from the date of lapse if holders of such policies are convicted for political offence.

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31, Old Court House Street, CALCUTTA
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ACHIEVEMENT OF NINTH ORDINANCE'S

—:o:—

"It Has Discouraged National Movement"

The Usual Optimistic Weekly Review!

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

The Government of India's appreciation of the political position for the week ending October 18 states:—

"Though efforts have been made to belittle the Round Table Conference and to hold up to contempt Indian Delegates who are attending it, there is increasing recognition of its importance. India is getting tired of continuous unrest and commotion and very many Indians belonging to all classes look with hope to the Conference for a solution of present and future difficulties. They realise that the Indian Delegates are inspired by motives at least as patriotic as those of persons who refused to co-operate, and they accordingly resent the abuse to which the Delegates are subjected because they have chosen to follow constructive methods. The feeling that the Conference should be given a fair chance may be expected to extend, and there can be no doubt that great interest will be taken in its proceedings by persons of all schools of political thought.

NINTH ORDINANCE AND AFTER

"Prompt action has been taken in the Bombay Presidency under the Ordinance promulgated on October 10. A large number of organisations that have played a prominent part in the Civil Disobedience Movement have been declared unlawful, and the police have occupied the headquarters of the more important of them. In Bombay City the authorities have taken possession of Congress House which has been the centre of lawless activities for some time and a number of persons have been prosecuted. In Gujerat the main headquarters of the Civil Disobedience movement has been occupied and a number of local leaders arrested. Arrangements have been carried out without the occurrence of disorder, although there have been hartals and meetings of protest.

"There has also been considerable talk of measures to counter the action taken, among which have been mentioned the general defiance of Ordinances, the withdrawal of Post Office Savings, the encashment of Government Paper, social boycott of Government Officers and members of the Legislative bodies, including their excommunication from caste. The boycott, it has been suggested, should be further extended to persons connected by business relations with any Delegate to the Round Table Conference. Small "War Councils" are to take the place of large organisations, and special attention is to be paid to the non-payment of taxes. Most of these devices have already been tried, and there is little that is new in the proposals.

NATIONAL MOVEMENT "DISCOURAGED."

"While it may be assured that efforts will be made to maintain and increase enthusiasm, the immediate result of action under the Ordinance has been definitely to discourage the movement".

"The campaign against non-payment of Land Revenue will not, however, be lightly abandoned. In this connection, it may be observed that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Congress who has lately been released from imprisonment, gave special prominence to this item of the Congress programme in a recent speech, and foreshadowed the extension of the campaign to the Districts at present unaffected. He is also reported to have urged his audience not only to pay no taxes to the British Government but also to do without any services they may render. As one commentator has shrewdly pointed out two parts of the proposition being together people are unlikely to pay twice over for the same services—a consideration likely to operate with great force against any scheme of parallel government.

"Other activities to which the President of the Congress attached great importance were the breach of the Salt Law and the boycott of foreign goods. In regard to the latter he made it clear that the Central Congress organization disavowed the action of those Local Committees that had permitted the sale of existing stocks, and that it is insistent on a complete boycott, despite the financial ruin in which thousands of Indians will be involved. The piecegoods merchants of Bombay having failed to obtain any concession from Congress headquarters, reopened the market for sale of existing stocks, but on persuations of Congress volunteers they closed it again and the position there remains as it was.

"FOREST SATYAGRAHA IS DECLINING."

"Apart from events in the Bombay Presidency, the week has been comparatively quiet. There has been a collision between the police and a large crowd of primitive villagers in the Seoni District of the Central Provinces. The incident arose out of an attempt to defy the the Forest Laws and the crowd tried to overawe the police. Generally, however the Forest Satyagraha is declining both in the Central Provinces and the Bombay Presidency and Government dues are now being paid in several Districts where they were refused a few weeks ago. Sporadic trouble is still liable to occur.

"Evidence from various sources confirms the decline of popular enthusiasm and growth of dissatisfaction against Congress methods.

"A sure sign of decreasing interest is the growing tendency for convicted persons to obtain remission of their sentences by offering apologies and pledges of future absention from lawless activities. In Bengal alone more than 2,000 prisoners have been released.

"AFRIDI JIRGA HAS FAILED."

"As regards the tribal position of the Frontier the Afridi *Jirga* has still failed to materialise. Tribal *Jirgas* dissolved on October 16 after three day's heated discussion. The hostiles, apparently, persisted in their previous attitude that no *Jirga* should leave Bara with authority to represent the whole tribe except with their permission and on their terms. The latest reports are to the effect that parties of Maliks and Elders have reached Chora in Bara Valley. Simultaneously other partes, presumably hostiles, were observed moving down the Bara Valley towards Maimana. The Brigade from Bara Fort advanced on morning of October 6-7 to a point near the left bank of the Bara River, some seven miles south-west of Bara Fort. No opposition was encountered. As for the internal situation, attempts were made during the week to attitude a campaign of picketing liquor shops in Peshawar City.

The picketers who appear to have come for the most part from Charsadda Tahsil were arrested as they appeared. Otherwise, conditions in the settled districts are quiet."

NEW TURKISH CABINET.

Reconstruction by Ismet Pasha.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 28.

General Ismet Pasha, at the request of the President of the Republic, has reconstructed his Cabinet as follows:—

General Ismet Pasha, Prime Minister.

Tewfik Rushdi Bey, Foreign Affairs.

Abdul Halik Bey, National Defence.

Shukry Kaya Bey, Interior.

Sarajoghlu Shukry Bey, Finance

Dr. Refik Bey, Public Health.

Mustafa Sherif, National Economy.

Mahmud Essad Bey, Education.

Zegial Bey, Public Works.

Yussuf Kemal Bey, Justice.

The last four are new appointments, and the only surprise is that Mahmud Essad Bey, who resigned from the Ministry of Justice during the last days of the old Cabinet, should have become Minister of Education instead of Vassif Bey, Rajeb Bey who was Minister of Public Works, has succeeded Safvet Bey as Secretary-General of the Popular Party.

The events of the past few days have proved that Ismet Pasha still retains the Ghazi Pasha's confidence, although he has been compelled to sacrifice three of his Ministers, Fethy Bey, the leader of the Opposition, is reported to be satisfied with the situation. and the Liberal Republicans claim that the foundation of their party has been instrumental in forcing Ismet Pasha to make the changes in his Cabinet.

COLD RECEPTION TO R. T. C. DELEGATES.

Mr. Bartlett's Campaign.

(Orient Press Service.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The only Indian body, besides of course the official representatives' on behalf of the Secretary of State, Conservative and Liberal delegations which welcomed the Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference on Saturday last was the Punjab Association. No Indian bodies, including the Chamber of Commerce, Indian Social Club, Indian Students' Associations, will gather to arrange any functions on behalf of the delegates.

Extrardinary precautions are taken for the opening session of Parliament to make any demonstration on behalf of Indians impossible either in the lobby or gallery. Quite an unusual procedure such as demanding from the members the names of visitors to whom members want to give tickets, adopted.

Mr. Ashmead Bart. in to-day's "Telegraphs" under heading "Civil Disobedience to be replaced by open revolution" says, "goal of the Swarajists has now been made abundantly clear. It is to drive us out of India and allow no compromise."

Regarding the Liberals Mr. Bartlett says, "In a revolution such as is developing in India the Moderates are invariably first to go to wall of scaffold. Indian liberals are too scared even to hold a public meeting or express their views in print."—"Liberty."

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BRAND.

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RAPID HARDENING CEMENT.

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THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN AND BARODA GOVT'S ATTITUDE

—:o:—

A Baseless Report

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Oct. 22.

Yesterday the "Bombay Samachar" and some of the Bombay papers have published reports that Gaekwad Government is going to help the Government of India in respect of dealing with the No-tax campaign. As far as my inquiry goes in the matter I am able to state that for the present the report is baseless. Bhadran, Dharmaj, Vaso and other Gaekwadi villages have stretched their helping hand to the people from British India.

Saijpur has decided not to pay a pie.

With twenty persons the Circle Inspector visited Saijpur. Entering the village The party assaulted two or three Khadi-clad people, took forcibly some food-stuff, cooked it and returned to Borsad without being able to attach anything.

On the 17th instant a party of officials visited Amiad. The whole village was without a soul, while returning they beat a Vaghri and asked some Luvana brothers who accidently came across their way to come in the Chora and asked them to pay up the land revenue. The next day when the Circle Inspector saw them he forced them to take off the Gandhi caps.

On the 20th night Ashabhai Jeshangbhai and Mahijibhai Shanabhai were passing with a loaded cart. They were stopped on the road. One of the oxen got terrified and began to run away. Accidently Ashabhai fell down and came under the wheel of the cart. He received very serious injuries and is at present lying in the hospital in a serious condition under medical care. Mahijibhai, his friend, was taken meanwhile to the Circle Inspector Bhailalbhai who beat him with a stick and locked him in the Dharmashala for the whole night.

CONGRESS MOVEMENT IN U. P.

—:o:—

Harsh Treatment Of Politicals

The following is the report of the Congress activities in the United Provinces during the week ending the 15th October, 1930:—

In some districts the shops of foreign cloth dealers who attempted to sell their old stock of foreign cloth, were picketed by the Congress volunteers Their cloth is being sealed again.

Reports have been received from several districts that picketing of toddy and liquor shops has reduced their consumption to a considerable extent. Toddy trees were being cut in the district of Farrukhabad.

An attempt was continued to be made at Muttra to get the national flag hoisted on the Municipal Buildings.

It is reported from Basti that Aman Sabhaist and some Goondas with lathis are trying to put every obstacle in the way of Congress workers. The latter are posted at the shops of foreign cloth merchants to obstruct the sealing operations and thus to allow the sale of foreign cloth. Sometimes Congress workers fall victim to their lathi charges.

The Congress Committee at Etawah has decided to boycott the district exhibition, as its decision to get the British goods and foreign cloth boycotted by the Exhibition Committee was not needed.

INTIMIDATION ORDINANCE EXTENDED.

Intimidation Ordinance was extended to the district of Jhansi, and the Instigation Ordinance to the districts of Badaun, Bijnore, Jhansi and Etah.

During the week under report all the Congress Committees in the district of Benares have been declared unlawful.

It is reported from several districts that political prisoners are very badly treated in certain jails. Sometimes they are flogged and kicked and sometimes they are given different kinds of jail punishments. It is reported from Muradabad that on their refusal to put on fetters on their transfer from the district jail, the political prisoners were belaboured to such an extent that some of them were bleeding. At Benares 12 volunteers are reported to have received thrashing on their release and have been warned that much worse treatment would be meated out to them if they again took part in Congress activities and came to the jail.

SEARCHES AND RAIDS CONTINUE.

Outside the jails, searches and raids by the police and their lathi-charges have been the order of the day. It is reported that at Bewar (Mainpuri) boycott of police was started and was being carried out successfully.

Since the Congress Committees are being declared unlawful it has become still more difficult to get regular records from them. Since the publication of the last report 394 more arrests are reported, so the total number of arrests so far reported comes to 6,632. Under the circumstances it is far from being complete.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

MONEY RATES EXPECTED TO RISE

Dullness In Gold Market ffi

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay, Oct. 24.

MONEY.

The week being full of holidays owing to the Hindu New Year "Divali", trading was dull and restricted in all the principal markets.

Money rates remained unchanged with call funds available at 2-1|4 per cent. Treasury bills maturities amounted to Rs. 208 lakhs but were largely re-invested in intermediate bills. There are no maturities from now upto mid-November and in view of the fact that Government will continue to sell Treasury bills, money rates may be somewhat steadier. Another factor is cotton financing which will begin during the next month. Trade demand shows a decrease of Rs. 129 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 2-1|4 per cent., two months 2-3|4 per cent., three months 3-1|4 per cent. and six months 4-1|4 per cent.

STATEMENT OF IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 17th October shows an increase of Rs. 148.67 lakhs in the Cash balance which now amounts to Rs. 26,86,37,000 as compared with Rs. 27.04 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to Habilities is 29.70, an increase of 1.11 per cent. over last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all decreased by Rs. 49.72 lakhs, Rs. 13.66 lakhs and Rs. 14.46 lakhs respectively. Government deposits as well as other deposits are up, the former by Rs. 142.53 lakhs to Rs. 11.50 crores and the latter by Rs. 58.89 lakhs to Rs. 77.02 crores. The Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Prices of gilt-edged stocks rose sharply following the tremendous response to the 6 per cent. New India Sterling Loan. Large applicants were allotted only 13 per cent., while £1,000 applicants got 15 per cent. and £100 applicants 50 per cent. The dealings started at £1-3|8 premium and rose to £3 at the close. In the local market 3-1|2 per cent. Paper gained about 8 annas to Rs. 64-12, while prices of all other scrips saw a fractional rise. Demand for investment continues particularly for short-term bonds. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan was maintained at Rs. 101-2 and 1935's at Rs. 96-2. 5 per cent. 1933 and 1939-44 Bonds are unchanged at Rs. 100-2 and Rs. 94-3 respectively. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1931 and 1932 are unaltered at Rs. 101-2 and Rs. 102. 6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan is steady at Rs. 104-15. 4 per cent. 1960-70's are quoted at Rs. 73-10, 1934-37's at Rs. 99; 4-1|2 per cent. 1934 at Rs. 95-2 and 1955-60 at Rs. 82-12. The 6 per cent. 1933-36 New Bonds are in request at 14 annas premium.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six and three months' Treasury bills were opened on Thursday, the 23rd October, 1930. Total amounts offered were Rs. 1,81,50,000 and Rs. 47,00,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 97-9-0 and above aggregating Rs. 1,77,25,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 99-0-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-0-6 approximately 36 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. Total amount of accepted tenders for three months' bills was Rs. 22,75,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 4-14-0 and Rs. 3-13-6 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' bills will be issued from Friday, the 24th, to Monday, the 27th October, at Rs. 97-10-0 and Rs. 99-1-0 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months' bills sold from 15th to 22nd October amounted to Rs. 1,71,75,000 and Rs. 1,42,25,000 respectively.

Tenders for six and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 28th October. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 31st October, 1930. Other conditions are as usual.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The Currency return of the 15th instant shows an increase of Rs. 31.10 lakhs in note circulation which now stands at Rs. 172.87 crores. Silver coins and silver bullion under coinage are up by Rs. 60.59 lakhs to Rs. 116.89 crores, and Rs. 21.00 lakhs to Rs. 5.85 crores, while gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 32.27 crores. Securities in India show a small reduction of Rs. 0.49 lakhs to Rs. 15.82 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 39.67, as against 39.62 a week ago.

The statement of the combined account of the Gold Standard and Paper Currency Reserves as of 15th October, 1930, is given below:—

Liabilities. (In crores.)	Rs.
Notes in Circulation	172.87
Rupee Redemption	40.00
Rs.	212.87

Assets. (In crores.)	Rs.
Silver Coin and Bullion	109.41
Rupee Securities	15.82
Gold Securities	52.49
Gold Coin and Bullion held in India	32.28
Gold Coin and Bullion held in England	2.87
Rs.	212.87

The percentage of gold and gold securities to the total liabilities is 41.17 per cent.

N.B.—The gold standard reserve of £40 million has been revalued at 1s. 6d. per rupee and the excess of Rs. 13-1|3 crores in the total assets is assumed to have been withdrawn in the form of silver coin and bullion and kept by the Government of India.

EXCHANGE.

The announcement by Government on Saturday of the forthcoming purchase of £500,000 sterling by tender created a somewhat quieter feeling in the market. It was not altogether unexpected, however, in view of the imminence of the export season for cotton and jute manufactures. In any case it is well to note that Government will not accept tenders under 1s. 5-13|16d., since their interest in the remittance of sterling is paramount and furthermore their statutory selling rate is only 3|64d. lower, viz., 1s. 5-49|64d. During the current financial year Government have remitted £4,720,000, the last tender being on 4th June, when purchases were temporarily suspended. Export bills are showing to a small extent, while imports are still slack. Ready T. T. is quoted at 1s. 5-25|32d. for sellers and 1s. 5-27|32d. for buyers. In the forward market following rates obtained:—October to January 1s. 5-25|32d., February 1s. 5-3|4d., and March 1s. 5-23|32d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved to Dols. 4.86-1|3, but declined at the close to Dols. 4.85-15|16. French francs have appreciated to 123.32, while the Belga has depreciated to 34.85-1|2. The Italian lira is unchanged at 92.80.

A Press communique of the Deputy Controller of Currency states that tenders for the purchase of £500,000 sterling will be received on Thursday, the 23rd October, 1930, at the usual centres and subject to usual conditions.

A Press communique of the Deputy Controller of Currency, dated the 23rd instant, states that tenders to the amount £25,000 were received on Thursday, the 23rd October, at 1s. 5-13|16d. and were accepted. Lower tenders were rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 29th October, on the same conditions as previously announced.

The following are the figures of India's sea-borne trade for the month of September, 1930:—

	Lakhs. Rs.
Total exports (Including re-exports) of private merchandise	19.39
Total imports of private merchandise	11,18
Net movement of treasure imports	1,57
Total visible balance of trade, merchandise and treasure, in favour of India	6.80
Less balance of remittances of funds adverse to India	0.6b (65,000)
The net balance of trade in favour of India	679,35

GOLD.

Dullness continued to characterise the gold market and prices lost six pies per tola to Rs. 21-4-9 for ready. The off-take at 6,000 tolas a day shows no improvement while stocks are fairly ample at about 2-3|4 lakhs tolas. Ready sovereigns have improved to Rs. 13-7-9 with delivery 4th November to Rs. 13-8-3. In London the price of gold improved from 84s. 11-1|2d. to 85s. 0-1|2d., but closed at 85s. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-5-3 and Rs 21-4-9 for ready, Rs. 21-5-9 and Rs. 21-5-0 for 7th November settlement and Rs. 21-6-6 and Rs. 21-6-0 for 8th December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £7,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £37,500. Total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 93,544 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £15,000.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for the month of August last amounted to 46,152 ounces as compared with 45,810 ounces for July, 1930, and 46,473 ounces for August, 1929.

SILVER.

The silver market displayed an easy tendency following advices from Shanghai where the tael dropped from 1s. 7-1|2d. to 1s. 7-1|16d. In the local market ready lost about 8 annas to Rs. 47-0 per 100 tolas, but business was on a small scale. Owing to lack of imports the available supplies are reduced to 3,700 bars including 1,500 bars held in strong hands, and as a consequence a premium of about 4 annas for near over forward is created. The offtake shows a decline to 80 bars a day. In London the highest and lowest rates were 16-3|4d. and 16-3|8d. for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 47-8 and Rs. 47-0 for ready, Rs. 47-7 and Rs. 47-0 for 11th November settlement and Rs. 47-6 and Rs. 46-12 for 10th December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £5,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £60,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 6,000 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £16,000.

There were only two working days on the Stock Exchange during the week. The unusual feature was the closing of the market on "Divali" for "Moorat" business owing to the present political movement. The tone of the market was slightly steadier, but the total turnover was poor. In the cotton mill section prices improved owing to the good offtake of Indian mills cloth. Following were price movements in some of the big shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 665-668-12; Central India Rs. 390-391|4; Century Rs. 247|8-250; Crescent Rs. 66|4-71|4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 371|4-380; Indore Malwa Rs. 326|4-328|12; Kohinoor Rs. 118|12-121|4; New Great Rs. 145-146|4; Pearls Rs. 202|8-207|8; and Swadeshi Rs. 290-291|4.

Prices in the miscellaneous section were maintained with limited trading. Alcocks slightly improved to Rs. 167-8 and Bombay Burma to Rs. 575. Tata Iron Ordys. gained some 3 points to Rs. 31-12, while Defds. are a shade easy at Rs. 285. Tata Powers have lost to Rs. 427-8, while Andhra Valleys were steady at Rs. 612|8. Tata Hydro shares are unchanged at Rs. 108-12. Cement and Manganese shares are quiet, Bundis quoting Rs. 14-4, Indian Cements Rs. 188-12, Katni Ordys. Rs. 157-8 and Shivrajpurs Rs. 13. There are no noticeable changes in the prices of railway shares.

Bank shares continued quiet with very little business passing. Imperial Bank shares closed at Rs. 1,210 with Contributories at Rs. 305. Bank of India shares were quoted at Rs. 81-8 and Central Banks at Rs. 15.

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MR. BENN'S "MINIMUM OF FORCE."

Its Operation In Bombay

(FROM AN EYE-WITNESS.)

Sunday the 26th October was a Black Day in the annals of Bombay.

Unarmed persons, non-violent in words and deeds, were charged with lathis on the Azad Maidan for paying respect to their National Flag in defiance of the Police Commissioner's Order.

The Hospital Records will show that out of the wounded persons more of them had their heads broken than any other limbs.

Two sergeants were specially active in this work. They seemed to have a "carte blanche" for indiscriminate attacks.

Besides the lathi the police had also employed mounted sowars. They charged the people over the whole Maidan for at least nine times. They drove them out of the Maidan, but the people returned each time they were charged or attacked with lathis.

About 300 persons were wounded, a number of volunteers and Deshshevikas were arrested but not only was the National Flag hoisted and saluted but a number of flags were displayed at different times and at 11 a. m. by an ingenious device a big flag was hoisted on the telephone wires passing through the Azad Maidan.

No sooner did a hoisted flag appear than the police ran towards the crowds, assaulted them with lathis and brought down the flag. This struggle between the police and the people lasted several times.

Lathi charges started from 8 a. m. and they were repeated every five or ten minutes till 9 a. m. After that there were occasional charges.

SIKH DEFENDS THE FLAG.

The first lathi charge was made on a company of brave Sikhs, who came from the Cruikshank Road. No sooner did they enter the Waudby Road near the Capitol Cinema, than a company of sergeants and lathi bearers accosted them and wanted to snatch the National Flag from the leader of the party. The Sikh refused to give up the flag and would not leave it till, as a result of lathi blows he fainted and fell in a pool of blood. The sight was heart-rendering. Other Sikhs accompanying him were also beaten.

POLICE "BANDOBAST."

The police had made complete preparations from early morning. All the important police forces were massed together in different places. For this purpose Esplanade Police Court compound was turned into a headquarters where from about 5 a. m. police forces began to collect. Then at about 7 a. m. the Azad Maidan was beseiged from different corners. Posses of fifty to hundred Policemen with a number of armed police and sergeants and other officers were placed in different places. On the Dhobi Talao side there was a large force, on the Waudby Road, still larger forces. In the centre was placed a posse of mounted police just opposite to the Esplanade.

About a hundred sepoys, sergeants and armed police were stationed just near the place where the flag ceremony is usually performed..

The lathi charge began exactly at 8 a. m. Then the mounted police made a charge to scare away the people. People ran away to save their heads, but returned again and again and the police had no other business than to make a series of lathi charges These practically continued till 11-30 a. m.

Let it be said to the credit of the people that inspite of the lathi charges not a single man raised even his little finger against the police.

ANOTHER BLACK SUNDAY FOR BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 1.)

khale who raised the national flag and took the salute of the volunteers. Miss Krishna Kumari Sirdesai and Miss Sorojini Barkar who were in the vanguard raised another big national flag whereupon several sergeants tried to snatch it.

A high police officer, who was on the scene seeing that the girls refused to give up the flag ordered the other sergeants to remove the flag.

After taking the salute Mrs. Gokhale left the maidan, but the other volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal remained on the maidan and were arrested by the police.

FLAG FOLLOWS FLAG.

This was followed by a mass demonstration all over the maidan where at intervals flags were raised by the public and as soon as they were snatched away by the sergeants new ones made their appearance. There were repeated charges by the police and mounted sowars who scoured the maidan to chase away the crowds.

The police even charged the spectators who were watching the scene from outside the maidan from the pavements of the Waudby Road and Cruickshank Road.

Sjt. Madanlal, son of Rajabahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, who was one of the spectators on the Waudby Road side, was assaulted by a sergeant and when he resisted was put under arrest and marched off to the police lock-up

Indiscriminate charges on the crowds continued on all sides of the maidan till about 10-45 a.m. The members of the various Ambulance Brigades had a busy time rendering first-aid and picking up the injured who were the victims of the lathi charges. Seven Ambulance Brigades were put into service to cope with the heavy casualties. They were: The Congress Ambulance Brigade under the charge of Dr. Gole, the Swastik League Brigade, The Laud's Ambulance Brigade, The Parsi Ambulance Brigade, the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the All-Indian National Ambulance Brigade and the Municipal Ambulance.

OVER 400 PERSONS INJURED.

On a rough estimate about 400 persons were injured as a result of the lathi charges. Most of them were treated on the spot by the various ambulances.

Over 150 injured persons were removed to the Congress Hospital out of whom about 90 were admitted as indoor patients. About 75 persons were admitted in the Free Emergency Hospital at the C. P. Tank Road.

PRESS REPORTERS' PLIGHT.

The press reporters who were on the maidan were given no facilities or protection by the police and were often chased along with the crowds. A reporter of the "Times of India" was peremptorily asked to "get out". When the "Times" reporter feebly protested and introduced himself as "I am reporter of the "Times" he received the reply "We don't want any reporters here."

The "Times" photographer came in for rough handling. A sergeant snatched away his camera and threatened to smash it if the photographer did not leave the maidan at once. The latter took the hint and walked off with the camera which was returned to him.

At about 9 a. m. the police withdrew from the Maidan. This gave the impression to the public that the maidan was now open to them and they swarmed in from all directions. Several flags were hoisted at various places in the Maidan.

Taking the people unawares the police again entered the Maidan and repeated the charges on the crowds, this time with greater vigour. Till 11 o'clock there were no less than 25 lathi charges. Thereafter the crowds began to melt away and the police also withdrew.

NATIONAL FLAG ZINDABAD.

—:o:—

A number of small boys made it their business to tie small national flags to cane and display them at intervals. As soon as the sergeant rushed at them however they made good their escape making the sergeants all the more angry. Such incidents occurred especially on the Dhobi Talao end of the maidan. In one case a boy tied a flag to a stick about 12 feet long and carried it in the maidan. A number of sowars chased him. The boy was too fast for the sowars who could only get hold of the flag after chasing him as far as the Waudby Road.

THEY FAIL.

Another activity which the police could not counteract was the fact that several persons climbed trees and displayed national flags from tree tops. In one or two instances some persons climbed the telegraph poles and hoisted the national flags. Some mounted sowars tried to bring down one flag from the telegraph poles by means of a stick, but failed in the attempt.

Just before the police finally withdrew from the maidan a huge national flag was hoisted on the telegraph wires by an ingenious method. A flag was tied to one end of a string which was pulled over the wires. As the flag was going higher and higher the crowds who enjoyed the performance immensely, raised loud cheers. The police arrived on the scene, but in the meantime the string was cut and the flag was secure.

The same method was copied and in a few minutes several flags were flying over the telegraph wires at the Waudby end of the maidan.

Almost all the persons admitted in the hospital received injuries on the head. At the Free Emergency Hospital 3 cases required immediate surgical attention, 2 persons received injuries on the abdomen and 1 on private parts.

ARRESTED LADIES.

The arrested persons were taken to the Esplanade Police lock-up where they rent the air by singing national songs and shouting national slogans.

The following 22 lady volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal out of the batch of 25 who were sent have been arrested:—

Srimatis Lila Sayyad (Leader), Krishna Kumari Sardesai, Laxmi Surji Vallabhdas, Lilavati Talwar, Vithabai S. Sardesai, Durgabai Nadkarni, Sarojini Borker, Yamuna Marathe, Kusum Gandhi, Sitabai Bijjur, Rohinibai Sakhalker, Mathurabai Shirali, Kashibai Maideo, Lingubai Udumal, Trivenibai Valil, Mahalaxmibai Javeri, Bhagirathibai Nanalal, Lilavatibai Daftari, Sundrabai Manglurkar, Dhondubai Redker, Tanubai Khaladker, Mathurabai Lotliker.

ARRESTED WOMEN TAKEN TO JUNGLE.

14 ladies who were arrested on the Azad Maidan were taken away by the Bombay Police to a jungle between Vikroli and Bhandup, a distance from Bori Bunder of about 16 miles and were made to get down on the road. There was no conveyance to be found anywhere, and no village visible.

Of the 14 ladies four were young girls aged 14. All of them were made to get down on the road. In the meantime a private motor car belonging to Messrs. Bhagwanji Khandubhai Desai and Natwarlal G. Shah, was proceeding to Thana, and, fortunately for the women, these gentlemen saw the sergeant forcing them down from the van.

HIS ORDERS.

They requested him to take the women at least to the Bhandup Station, but he was adamant and said his strict orders were that they were to be let down in the jungle and he had no option. The sergeant also said that if these gentlemen felt any pity for the women, they were at liberty to take them to the station. The two gentlemen agreed to this and took some of them away in their own motor car and requisitioned another belonging to a friend of theirs. This gentleman Mr. Jamnalal Makanji Jhaveri of Bhatkopar took some of them to Bhandup. The ladies were given their fares and came back to Bombay by the first available train.

The following are the names of the women and girls:—

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

Srimatis Brijkuverbhai Kalidas, Laxmibai Girdhari Singh Kasturbai Parvat, Radhabai Babulath, Monghibai Rupsingh Cochinwalla, Narmadabai Jekisan, Prabhawati Jiwandas and Miss Gulabhai Baburao Patker, aged 14.

MANGAL PRABHAT FERI FORT

Mrs. Ratanben Mathradas, Misses Shantaben Ambaram aged 15 Mangalabai Ambaram aged 14, Kapila Harilal Gandhi aged 14 and Mrs. Chanchalaben Purshottam.

Srimati Naramdabai Mahadev who did not belong to any of the organisations was also one of the arrested ladies.

AMBULANCE MEN ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

Dr. Gole, and two more ambulance men, one from the Congress Ambulance Brigade and one from the St. John Ambulance Brigade were arrested. Dr. Nuian of the St. John Ambulance Brigade was sent for who on his arrival intervened and all the persons arrested, were released.

FIRST-AID NURSE BEATEN

Six Women Injured

Enquiries made at the Free Emergency Hospital elicit the information that six women received 'lathi' blows and were treated in the hospital. One of them was Shrimati Jayaxmi, a nurse working in the same Hospital who was on duty on the maidan and doing first-aid work. She received 10 to 12 'lathi' blows, inspite of the fact that she wore the Red Cross on both arms.

One of the injured persons in the same Hospital is a Chinese silk hawker named Sumin Ten He was sitting in the maidan when a mounted sowar dealt him several blows on the head. One of the blows pierced the hat he wore and caused a slight wound on the head.

There were many incidents during the 'lathi' charges. While one of the sowars was bringing down his 'lathi' on the head of a well-built Hindu, the latter dodged the blow and snatched the lathi' from the sowar's hand His performance was greeted with cheers. The sowar got down to recover his 'lathi'. He had another disappointment in store for him when he found that the 'lathi' which the Hindu had thrown away was picked up by another man who got away with it.

"CONGRESS HOUSE ZINDABAD."

—:o:—

A Procession Passes By.

When the police withdrew from the Maidan and the crowds began to disperse, a party of several hundred persons started from the Maidan in a procession and parading through Girgaum Road proceeded towards the Congress House. The processionists carried the National flags in the van and all along their route kept on shouting national slogans.

When the processionists reached Prarthna Samaj and it became known that they were going to the Congress House, eager crowds followed them. It was apprehended that there might be some trouble as there have been many cases of assaults on innocent passersby by the sergeants guarding the Congress House.

"CONGRESS HOUSE ZINDABAD!"

The processionists crossed the Lamington Road and entered the road leading to the Congress House, shouting at the top of their voice "Congress House Zindabad."

There was only one sergeant on duty at the time and he had half a dozen Indian policemen with him. Hearing the shouts they came out of the main gate of the Congress House and lined in front of it. They, however, did not interfere with the processionists who marched on and turning to the left wended their way to the French Bridge.

A few minutes later a party of about a dozen lathi police from the Lamington Road Police Station came to the Congress House and joined the police already on duty.

HARTAL TO-DAY BY YARN COPPER AND BRASS MARKETS.

The Bombay Yarn, Copper and Brass native merchants' market will remain closed (to-day Monday as a protest against the Lathi charge of the Police on peaceful citizens at the Esplanade Maidan.

TARUN BHARAT SEVA DAL.

All volunteers of the Tarun Bharat Seva Dal and U. P. Seva Dal are requested to be present at the Dadar, Vincent Road Office, at 9 a.m. to-day.

TRIAL OF MR. MHADESHWAR.

The case against Sjt. S. B. Mhadeshwar, President of the Tarun Bharat Seva Dal and ex-Secretary of the F Ward District Congress which was postponed, will come on for hearing to-day before the 5th Presidency Magistrate, Dadar.

MR. K. P. NAIR ARRESTED AT AZAD MAIDAN.

Sjt. K. P. Nair, the vice captain of Hindustani Seva Dal was arrested on Sunday on the Azad Maidan at 8 a.m. along with one Hindustani Seva Dal Volunteer namely Tukaram Shelar. Three more Satyagrahi volunteers were also arrested on the same spot. The names of the Satyagrahis are (1) Anand Dadaji, (2) Bhagwan Dadu, (3) Dhondu Sakharam. Sjt. Nair broke the cordon first and entered the Azad Maidan with a National flag and Saluted it.

169 WOUNDED MEN ADMITTED IN HOSPITAL.

Enquiries at a late hour in the night at the Congress House elicited the information that in all 169 persons were admitted in the Hospital during the day out of which six or seven cases are of a serious nature.

—:o:—

MARKETS CLOSED.

The Bullion market was closed on Sunday as a protest against the lathiraj by the police in the Azad Maidan.

Hartal In The City.

As soon as the news of the lathi charges on the Azad Maidan spread in the city many shops were closed and there was a partial hartal.

—:o:—

BOMBAY STUDENTS' EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition will be kept open from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m. to-day The musical programme includes vocal music by Miss Sonubai Mujgaonkarni

"BRUTAL INJURIES ON THE HEAD."

"Patients Might Have Bled to Death."

DOCTOR'S VERSION.

Dr. B. K. Kothari, Superintendent in charge of Free Emergency Hospital writes under date Oct. 26:—

The lathi charges of to-day surpass all previous records and almost all the patients were profusely bleeding from brutal injuries on the head. In two hours' time 75 cases red with blood were brought to our Hospital amongst which nearly 15 cases required immediate saturing, else the patients would have been bled to death.

Most of the cases were semi-conscious and required stimulant treatment to prevent shock. Two cases required immediate operation, else the wounded might have died from profuse bleeding. There was hardly any case which might not have bled to death.

The pathetic description of the wounded and their cheerful temperament require thorough appreciation from the public. The willingness to be repeatedly beaten brings us nearer to our goal. My honest opinion of to-day's record, is that such type of injuries were never inflicted in the past on any other occasion.

Patients admitted No.	81
Head injuries	65 p.c.
Abdomen	4 p.c.
Limbs	30 p.c.
Private parts	1 p.c.
Cases treated on the field	30

Two ladies were also given lathi charges.

THE SIKHS' PART.

—:o:—

The Secretary, Akali Dal, Bombay, writes:—

Precisely at 10 minutes to 8 the Akali Dal left its camp and proceeded to the Azad Maidan to take part in the Flag Salutation Ceremony. It was striking 8 when the Akali Dal with S. Partap Singh the ex-President, at its head, made its appearance at the corner of the Capitol Cinema round which runs a road leading to the Azad Maidan. They had hardly gone a few paces when a party of police constables fell upon them. S. Chanda Singh a non-vioent soldier who was carrying the National Flag was rushed at by few Sergeants and blows were dealt most ruthlessly. Inspite of the blows that were given one after another he stuck to the flag and let it go only after the blows dealt out on his hands and fingers made it impossible for him to hold it any longer. But the flag was not to be lowered and his place was immediately taken up by another Akali Dal Volunteer Shankar Dattatraya who met with the same charge as his predecessor.

Sardar Partap Singh, the ex-President of the Akali Dal, was the object of special attention and received serious injuries besides Messrs. Ganga Ram, Kirpal Singh, Pritam Singh. Not a member of Akali Dal escaped unscathed and those who received minor injuries rushed into the Maidan in batches. They were all charged with lathis and most of them fell down injured and had to be removed by Red Cross volunteers—yet a police sergeant was heard to remark that the Police would not touch the Sikhs because their colour had not been included in the Flag. Despite all these charges by the Police one of these Sikh batches forced its way into the Maidan and planted in the Centre the tri-coloured Flag. The Police, however, managed to remove the flag a little later.

A comic touch to the tragedy was given when a Sikh lad climbed a tree and hoisted a flag on the topmost twig of the very tree under which the Police forces had gathered.

Parsi Ambulance Division's Work.

(From A Correspondent.)

The Parsi Ambulance Division with their medical and Ambulance officers and a large number of members attended the Esplanade Maidan with their two Motor Ambulances and First Aid materials on the occasion of the Flag Salutation Ceremony and rendered useful services in rendering first aid to a large number of the injured and in removing them to Congress Hospital.

5 AKALI DALS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

For Picketing Cloth Shops.

Five more volunteers of Satyagrahi Akali Dal were arrested on Saturday while picketing foreign cloth shops on Grant Road. One of the two volunteers arrested a few days back in Crawford Market was sentenced yesterday to one month's rigorous imprisonment and the other to one month's simple.

—:o:—

NATIONAL MILITIA'S PART.

Amngst those who were wounded on Sunday morning these are 14 volunteers of the National Militia and about 12 members are arrested.

PUBLIC MEETING AT VILLE PARLE.

A public meeting of the residents of Vile Parle will be held at Gandhi Chowk, at 9 p.m. today (Monday) to congratulate Mrs. Kamlabahen Sonnawalla, Mr. Bhaidas Dhansee Bhuta and Mr. P. H. Khadilker.

FREE FIGHT IN NAGDEVI STREET.

—:o:—

One Man Stabbed To Death.

A free fight between some milkmen and Sikhs took place at Nagdevi street on Sunday evening in which 6 Sikhs lost his life. It appears that quarrel took place between a Sikh and Pardeshi milkmen over some domestic affair. Knives and lathis were freely used in which four persons were injured. The police appeared on the scene found one Kirtarsing Baymising dead. He was found stabbed in the chest. The police have arrested some pesons who are alleged to have taken part in the fight.

Announcement.

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IN BOMBAY
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In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market.

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TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12-0 NOON. GRAMOPHONE RECORDS. 7-00 p.m.—BRIJLAL SINGH, Vocal Music; Miss DURGABAI, Vocal Music, MADHAVLAL, Sitar Solo.

—:o:—

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

—:o:—

DEATH.

SHROFF Dr. K. B. Shroff L. M. & S.D.P.H., D.I.M., J.P. late Senior Assistant Health Officer Bombay Municipality and Son-in-law of late Mr. Sorabji Edulji Daruwala died on Friday 24th midnight at Marseilles British Hospital.

—:o:—

FOUND IN PROCESSION.

One silver ornament is found on the New Year's Day from the Bombay Women's Procession. The claimant is requested to see Shrimati Gita Manilal (76 Kandewadi, Bombay) giving proof of the ownership.

Miss Laxmi Arrested.

Miss Laxmi, daughter of Mr. Soorji Vallabhdas was also arrested. It is said that she was in the Maidan as a spectator but when she saw a Sewika being pushed aside by a sergeant she approached the Police officer and remonstrated with him and she was immediately arrested.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1930.

FOR PUBLIC PEACE!

—:o:—

The Flag Salutation Ceremony announced for Sunday morning was banned by the Commissioner of Police in the name of public tranquillity. Was it necessary? True it was arranged by a body that has been declared illegal. But its object was harmless enough. It was simply to honour a flag that is regarded as the symbol of a nation's hopes and aspirations. The ban may have been technically justified—so would have been bans on ceremonial opening of Congress houses and processions. But in actual fact it was an attack on the National Flag. Indeed, the more serious injuries inflicted on Sunday morning and evening were on those who would not allow the National Flag to eb snatched from their hands by the police. The flag is not illegal. Why then was it considered so offensive as to call for lathi blows—specially on the heads of the holders? We are reminded of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's speech at Lucknow. He—and the Nation that he represents—had no quarrel with any flag. He expected in return that others will have no quarrel with the National tri-colour. For, disrespect to the flag means undoubtedly wounding the national feelings of Indians.

The ban was placed for the preservation of public peace. Let us see how far this object was achieved. So far as peace of mind is concerned the Commissioner's order disturbed it thoroughly and completely immediately it was issued. But that is by the way. For we are concerned here on what happened on Sunday. The details of the long drawn, ineffective attempt to prevent the ceremony appear elsewhere. It is a tale of horror. From 8 to 11 o'clock no less than 25 charges were made by the Police to disperse the crowds. 250 persons were wounded, many seriously on the head. In the evening 25 more persons were injured. Numerous arrests were made including those of women. One feels irresistibly inclined to ask: "Was peace preserved by lathi blows on unresisting persons"? There are other ways of dealing with bearers of the National Flag than belabouring them. Could not the Police arrest, for instance, Shrimati Gulabbai Bhaishankar and the Sikh volunteer—or, for that matter all those whose heads bled yesterday—instead of beating the volunteer till he fainted? And all because he would not part with the National Flag in his hands. We ask Sir Fredrick Sykes whether, as an honest Englishman, he thinks the doings of the Police on Sunday have vindicated the majesty of Law and Order?

Speaking at a dinner given by the Governor of Bombay to the retiring Ministers, Dewan Bahadur Desai appealed to the Governor and the Home Member "to avoid any course of action that was at all likely to leave bitterness behind, as Englishmen and Indians would still have to continue to live and work together." A similar warning was uttered by Srijut Purshotamdas Thakurdas—a non-Congressman—and one of the leaders of the Indian mercantile community. Bombay had Government's response within two days in Sunday's tragedy. It was not only an intensification of old methods—the lathi charges were more severe and drew a greater amount of blood than ever before. But a grossly ugly novelty was also introduced on this blackest of all days that Bombay has had to witness for the "preservation" of its "public peace." Out of the ladies arrested at Azad Maidan 14—4 of them girls of 14 years—were taken to a jungle 16 miles from Bombay, made to get down on the road and left stranded there. But for the fortunate arrival of a motor car with two Indian gentlemen in it what would have been their fate? What is that code of moral ethics or "Law" of British India, under which the ladies were so treated? Are all obligations of courtesy to women to be set aside where the bureaucracy has to deal with Satyagrahis? Mr. Desai appealed to the Governor and the Home Member. Sir Ernest Hotson has already been an eye-witness to a "lathi" charge. Does the revival of old methods mean that he continues to bless them? What about Sir Frederick Sykes? Does he believe—we wish he had been present on Sunday—in gruesome lathi charges against non-violent Satyagrahis and in leaving women in a jungle as specifics for honourable opposition to repression? How have warnings and protests, not of Congressmen but of non-Congressmen, Liberal and even foreign piecegoods merchants affected him? There is the experience of so many "lathi" charges, and their inevitable reactions culminating in those of morning and evening. Is it still hoped to beat down and suppress a Nation?

SCATHING REJOINDER.

—:o:—

A group of reactionaries in Calcutta has thought it fit to take advantage of the present political situation to sling mud at Bombay and to cry for repression and greater repression to kill the Congress mentality. They are oblivious of the fact that mentalities are not killed. They cannot be killed by Ordinances and 'lathi' charges. Europeans in Calcutta have apparently overshot the mark, and by their truculent attitude have irritated sane and responsible sections of Europeans (of whom we believe there is still a number in the country) in the other leading cities of the country. The cure for "Congress mentality," as they term it, is not repression but statesmanship and this appears to be entirely at a discount in Calcutta, as it is even unfortunately in certain Government quarters. Sriyut Purushotamdas Thakurdas, speaking at the annual general meeting of the East India Cotton Association, gave a vigorous reply to the Calcutta tirade and reactionary agitation. The mentality of the European Association of Calcutta is such that it has tried to condemn even the correspondence, known as the Hooseinbhoy-Abercrombie correspondence, which was a 'bona-fide' attempt at finding some solution of the present situation on the part of two commercial communities. Srijut Purshotamdas Thakurdas rightly observes that the European Association of Calcutta has made itself notorious by its narrow and chicken-hearted outlook, and he considers that the leading lights of that body are Empire wreckers. The European Association indulged recently in a campaign against Sir Frederick Sykes and the unfortunate result is, in the words of Srijut Purshotamdas, "that His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes who has the best of intentions and undisputed sympathy with India's just aspirations, gives way too often and unduly to pressure from the Services and the extreme European interests." He further goes on to say that "to ask for his resignation on the ground that he is too weak against Indians is a piece of cheek and effrontery which can be practised only by those who find themselves entrenched behind the guns and armament of the British Army in India." It is this "junkerism" of Calcutta Europeans, more than anything else, which has complicated the situation and has, no doubt, played its part in Ordinance after Ordinance being issued till the country has practically ceased to be governed by ordinary laws.

It was not long ago that the myth was freely indulged in that vested interests were not behind the national demand. Now that Indian trade and industries are behind the national demand, an attempt is being made to throw over-board all the interests representing Indian trade and industries and to carry on the Government with the help and co-operation of only European commerce. Srijut Purshotamdas while emphasising that the Indian commercial community do not want revolution but orderly evolution, makes it very clear that "their minimum is clear and unambiguous and admits of no haggling." The Indian commercial community has seen sufficiently through the economic and financial policy pursued for years past by Government not to be now satisfied with any compromise which will continue the present state of administration and allow the stagnation of industries and agriculture and economic exploitation which has been continuing all these years. As Srijut Purshotamdas emphatically observes: "It is their fear that England is not prepared to concede this that has made them so anxious and uneasy. They are convinced that "neither the masses can stand nor the youth of the country will permit a compromise regarding the minimum which they require in their constitution of Government hereafter." The general attitude of the Calcutta Europeans with regard to the present political questions is significantly indicated in the fact that "Capital" tried to make out that even the work carried on in close co-operation between the Government of Bombay, the Bombay Central Flood Relief Committee and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and others brought down the prestige of Government and led to the strengthening of the Congress in Gujerat, implying that even such excellent co-operative work for relieving the sufferings of the distressed should not be carried out. It stands, not to the discredit, but to the highest credit of Sir Leslie Wilson, the then Governor of Bombay, that he put himself heart and soul in the work of that flood relief and that he could ask Government officials to co-operate with the Congress leaders in giving relief to the flood-stricken people and rebuilding Gujerat after it was devastated by unprecendented floods. The statesmanship of Sir Leslie Wilson knew how to meet popular demands like the settlement of the Borsad 'No-tax' campaign, liberation of Mahatma Gandhi from the prison, and the work in connection with the Gujerat floods. It may not suit the Calcutta fire-eaters but it is such a policy alone which can bridge the unfortunately widening gulf between British and Indian in this country.

—:o:—

A SAVAGE SENTENCE.

—:o:—

Of the fifty-four persons sentenced on Saturday at Mymensingh on the charge of having obstructed free passage on May 15 to a quantity of country liquor and 'ganja' which was being taken out of the Government Depot for delivery to vendors, and on the charge of having taken possession of a cart loaded with cases of foreign liquor and provisions for the European Club, six were sentenced to suffer five and a half years' rigorous imprisonment, each. This savage sentence, totally in violation of the healthy judicial principle that the punishment must fit the crime, will defeat its own object. The public will read into it an element of vindictiveness and it will contribute considerably to lowering the prestige of Authority in Bengal. If "law and order" are not to be "undermined", those whose function at present it is to preserve respect for them, must, in their own interest, see to it that they do not, by their own action, contribute to the process of undermining.

AT AZAD MAIDAN ON SUNDAY EVENING.

—:o:—

(BY F. K.)

Sunday, Oct. 26.

The national flags hoisted this morning from telegraph wires in Azad Maidan were allowed by the police to dangle. When this evening crowds began to gather—there was a workers' meeting with huge red flags—the police still looked on with their usual exemplary restraint. But a lady started the trouble all over again. She flaunted the nation's tri-colour. And a force of police, it may have been 50 or 200, (the oriental mind exaggerates so!) made an alleged rush on her! It is alleged this was too much for police patience. After this morning's 25 lathi charges was it not "a bit thick" to provoke the police like this? Naturally they did not wish the good work begun this Sunday morning going to nothing this Sunday evening. So it is alleged a sergeant assaulted the lady and took the "hated" tri-colour away in the interests of the peace of Bombay city. A few of the police were stoned. Or so it is alleged! Well, the lady was removed to hospital. The crowd was pretty thick and as the police were playfully swinging their lathis about, a few Indians got "messed up" a bit. Perhaps 3, perhaps 10, perhaps 15. Does it really matter—the exact number? And that's that. The police soon retired to rest. It had turned pretty dark and, of course, the police were not likely to run the risk of knocking innocent people on the head. But—need I mention it? Just an age-old example of Oriental cunning? Taking advantage of the growing darkness and the chivalry of the police in retiring from the field, of course, the crowds re-formed with an impudent regard for order and a brazen unconcern for the lathi punishment they had just received. And there was the tri-colour again planted high in the centre of the meeting and speeches and prayers and songs and all the other "tripe" of this so-called nation which eats food with its fingers and sleeps on dung floors and sends its unemployed to the prisons to dine at State expense and grow fat

I must mention a singular sight which was like the finale to this Sunday's martial music of galloping hoofs and lathi thuds. The sky was a lurid splash of blood-reds and turquoise and dull blue and greys. If a sergeant had described it like that I should have put it down to brain fag and general overstimulation produced by a cold lemonade on a heated system. And I can assure you it was not an optical illusion produced by the sight of the blood, and the turquoise and blue-greys of contused wounds (such as they seem on a dark skin) I had seen perhaps a little too much of to-day. It was just a marvellous sunset appropriate to this Sunday

BROCKWAY'S "INDIAN CRISIS"

LIMITATIONS OF A SYMPATHETIC STUDY.

(BY LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.)

Mr. H. N. Brailsford writing on "The Indian Problem" as "Labour's Supreme Test" in the last number of the "New Leader" refers to Fenner Brockway's "Indian Crisis" and says: "Fenner Brockway has done many a service to India, but in writing this book he has capped them all." I will begin this review by saying that I am in full agreement with the opinion of a colleague of his who is in constant touch with Brockway's work for India both inside and outside Parliament. In saying this it is not necessary to subscribe to all that is said in the book, nor that there are no mistakes therein. While honestly anxious to see immediate justice being done to the natural national aspirations of Indians Fenner Brockway desires that this should be done with grace and in a friendly spirit, so that the British trade with India may not suffer and lead to greater unemployment. While reading the book one cannot but admire Brockway's close study of Indian problem and his sincere desire to examine all questions connected with it in a spirit of entire fairness. Inspie of all the admiration and even gratefulness for his having published such a book at this opportune moment, I cannot help feeling that Brockway does not forget that he is a member of the I. L. P. and that neither he nor any non-Indian can visualize the feelings of the country in the same way as an Indian can do it. This remark should not be understood as in any way detracting from the many excellent, good and sympathetic suggestions made in the last chapter regarding the solution of the problem. So far as I know there is only one other Englishman, Mr. C. F. Andrews, who thoroughly understands the Indian mentality and fully sympathizes with the Indian's aspiration to raise the status of his country politically, socially, educationally, and economically to that of the most advanced countries in the world. Andrew's sympathies and understandings are based on the moral and spiritual grandeur of some of India's best sons—say a Mahatma Gandhi or a Tagore. Fenner Brockway's sympathies are based on his broad and far-sighted political outlook. He recognises India's right to claim Independence, but his willingness to grant immediate Dominion Status is due more to his desire to see the present economic links between the two countries, converted into bonds of alliance, instead of into fetters which the Indians will try their best to break.

LIFE OF CONTRASTS.

His fine picture of the existing social and economic condition of India is true and vivid and hard to beat. That the city life in India is a life of contrasts and that in India we see two eras and not two nations is what every student of Indian conditions accepts as correct. While a hostile critic makes most of these contrasts to prove India's incapacity to govern herself, a sympathetic observer like Brockway, while recognizing the existence of the contrasts, sees no insuperable difficulties in India's getting full Dominion Status. He has rightly quoted from Garrat's "An Indian Commentary" and from an earlier despatch of Sir Chares Elliott, when he was Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, to prove the chronic poverty of the large percentage of the agricultural and industrial population of the country. That this undernourishment saps the vitality of the people is proved by the fact that the average length of life which was in 1881, 30. 75 has been reduced to 23.5 now. The average for Japan is 44.5. He also gives the infant mortality figures but does not atribute it entirely to the impoverishment of the people, but to child-marriage and other social customs. In the concluding section of that chapter the author says: "I have tried to be scrupulously fair in this account of conditions of India; I have not glossed over the defects which arise from Indian traditions any more than I have hidden the defects of the British Administration." I fully endorse every word of the above sentence. The author feels that it is not necessary to prove that the British influence has directly caused the ignorance and poverty, etc. of the people. "The indictment," he says, "rests on the fact that the British administration has failed so completely to change the conditions of the people. The most serious effect of the British rule has been the breaking of the spirit of the people. They have been kept in bondage, a subject race." This accusation is the most serious that a Britisher can make against his own country. An Indian Nationalist goes much farther and accuses the Government of being responsible for the present condition of the people and, therefore, wants to have a free hand in moulding the future of his country.

AN OUTRAGE.

Under the caption, "A tribute that must go" Brockway uses language which might be considered seditious at present if given utterance to by an Indian Nationalist at a public meeting. He says: "It is scandalous that the under-nourished millions of India should be taxed to provide princely salaries for British Governors and Generals and comfortable competence for any army of British officers and Civil servants." He becomes almost prophetic when he says: "That two-thirds of the revenue of India should be expended on the Civil and Military administration and only one-fourteenth upon education is an outrage which a self-governing India could not be expected to tolerate."

INSIGHT INTO MAHATMAJI'S TEACHINGS.

The chapter on Mahatma Gandhi is perhaps the best in the book. It shows that the authar has fully understood the principles of the Mahatma's philosophy of life and yet he is prepared to express his difference from some of the principles specially as regards industrialism and sex-relations. Some portion of his description of the physical appearance of the Mahatma is worth reproducing: "Gandhi in appearance is the last man in the world one would recognise as a leader of men. He is physically insignificant, small and frail. His dark, luminous eyes are the one physical feature which make him impressive." He correctly explains the meaning of Mahatma as "great soul" and then adds: "It is a title given in their (people of India) ancient books to those rare souls who by communion with knowledge and love unite themselves with God." He concludes the preliminary section by saying: "Gandhi will probably live in history as a saint. Has any saint—previous saint of history—lived a life so full of public activity?" It is perhaps this combination of saintliness and public activities that leads the Mahatma to say and do things that sometimes perplex some of us who though his ardent admirers are not his followers. After giving a very brief account of Gandhiji's early life including his splendid work in South Africa to improve the political status of his countrymen, the author says how and when Gandhiji took up the political work in India.

THOSE IGNORED.

Brockway's valuation of the various pontical and communal parties as well as his description of the various leaders of these parties is correct and will make interesting and at times amusing reading. The Bombay Liberal leaders are sure to resent at their being ignored although the present President of the All-India Liberal Federation is a Bombay man—the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, and the President of the Western India Liberal Association, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, are acknowledged to be an All-India Liberal leader as is shown by his inclusion amongst those invited to the Round Table Conference. The author has similarly not noticed the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce. That body, though of recent growth, has through its representatives, Sir Purshottamdas and Mr. G. D. Birla, made its mark both inside and outside the Legislative Assembly. If Mr. Brockway issues a second edition of the book—and I hope that time will soon come—he will, I am sure, devote a section to this Commercial and Industrial Association and give a pen-picture of their leaders. Mr. Brockway may take that opportunity of correcting a few mistakes, such as when he says that the "Assembly is not permitted to vote upon the Budget" (page 63) or when he includes "Industrial matters" as reserved subjects in Provincial Governments (page 63) or when he says, "An interesting figure among the merchants was Sir Phirozeshah Mehta, the grand old man of India." Sir Phirozeshah died some 15 years ago, and the grand old man of India was Dadabhai Navroji. There seem to be some misprints but these are sure to be set right by the author without my mentioning them. Such mistakes are bound to occur when a man writes from a distance of 5,000 miles and takes his facts from Government and other publications. It is really creditable to his industry and honesty that the mistakes are so very few and his judgment and criticism are fair and straight. Every young student of Indian politics ought to read the book carefully for he will seldom find such a fair and full description of the existing condition of the country in such a small compass and in such a readable and popular style.

As Fenner Brockway says: "India's salvation must come from herself. The first step is political freedom, then the much greater step of social freedom." I say amen!—with the addition of the words "and economic freedom."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Mr. Lees Smith and India.

Those who knew Mr. H. B. Lees Smith as the genius of Ruskin College or as a brilliant exponent of democracy in London lecture-rooms will not recognise him in the man who gave the toast of the Round Table Conference at the Institute of Public Administration. "The Round Table Conference", he claimed, "will contain the epitome of British and Indian peoples." The Professor has completely unlearnt the lesson that he himself used to teach. To call the members of the Round Table Conference as an "epitome" of the Indian people is to deny the very essence of the principles of democracy. But we need not be surprised. If the assertion is unworthy of the Professor, it is eminently worthy of the Postmaster-General in the Labour Government—a Government whose very 'raison d'etre' consists in betraying Labour principles. Nor need we wonder at his neglect of history. "Our task is to press into a few years political progress which in many other countries has taken centuries." He has evidently forgotten that "our task" dates back to the eighteenth century. But, as we say, it is natural enough. Where India is concerned Britain's task is guided by one single principle: Imperialistic continuity.

Utterly Revolting.

"As a matter of fact privacy is impossible. The room on one side is open to the public road. It was in this room that I had to pass six days. You can well imagine the shame and indignation that an Indian woman like me must have felt when she had to pass all the 24 hours in this place....." This is a description of the "Bandra Lock-up" given by Mrs. Sonawala who was detained there not as a convicted felon but as a lady, admitted by the trying Magistrate himself to be of respectable family, awaiting her trial for a political offence. We have tried to "imagine the shame and indignation" referred to by the distinguished lady. Imagination revolts at the idea of the experiences she has had to go through. One shudders to think.

Apologise.

It is difficult to write with restraint. But there is a challenge thrown out by Mrs. Sonawala in the course of her statement. We do not know who is responsible for the humiliating conditions under which the lady had to spend six days in the Bandra Lock-up. But will the gentleman or gentlemen concerned take the trouble to ponder over her remarks? Above all will the official apologist of Bombay find some time to devote to the matter? It calls for a public apology. We suggest this not on grounds of chivalry but in the name of ordinary decency.

Perils of Vacillation.

The simultaneous attack delivered by General Smuts, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George upon the Palestine policy of the MacDonald Government as announced in their White Paper, is a little suspicious. General Smuts is "deeply perturbed". He reads in the White Paper a departure from the policy of the Balfour Declaration, which according to him, represents a "debt of honour" to the Jews which Britain must pay. That Mr. Lloyd George is not slow to seize the tactical advantage of running down his political opponents and pleasing his friends, Lords Reading and Melchett and Sir Herbert Samuel and a number of Jewish magnates whose financial support is readily available to the Liberal Party is evident from his denunciation of the MacDonald Government for embarking on a policy "which looked far too much like a breach of national faith." It is the MacDonald Government's own fault that they have drawn this unjust hostile attack upon themselves. They should have from the beginning adopted a courageous policy, not of placating the Jews and yet denying the Arabs their just rights, but a policy which clearly envisaged the extinction of the Mandate and the institution of genuine self-government in Palestine.

A Just Snub.

The Punjab University Syndicate has done the right thing in rejecting Colonel Garret's motion to withhold Miss Manmohini Zutshi's M.A. degree. We congratulate it on its refusal to be prejudiced by political considerations. As for Colonel Garret he has evidently forgotten that even Oxford and Cambridge do not presume to interfere with the political convictions, or even activities of their students. Much less do they presume to dictate by threats of withholding degrees and certificates. Colonel Garret may be an honour to the Anglo-Indian conception of politics in India. But he is emphatically no credit to the Principalship of a college.

MAMMOTH WORKERS' DEMONSTRATION IN THE CITY.

Sympathy with "Victimized" Comrades of the G. I. P. Railway.

MORNING LATHI CHARGES CONDEMNED.

Carrying a red flag and shouting *"Thode Dinme Mazdur Raz* Inquilab Zindabad", several thousand workers of the G. I. P. Railway marched from the Kamgar Maidan, Parel, to the Azad Maidan on Sunday evening. The procession was arranged as a mark of condemnation of the action of the G. I. P. Railway authorities and the Railway Board who the workers said, had gone back upon their promise and had victimised 7,000 railwaymen who were thrown out of employment. It was in accordance with the decision of the All-India Railwaymen's Union and more than half a dozen Trade Unions of the city had joined in demonstrating the protest of the workers. A large number of mill workers joined the procession in sympathy with the railwaymen.

Sjts. Jamnadas Mehta, M. N. Talpade, S. V. Deshpande, G. L. Kandalkar and several other Labour leaders headed the procession.

RAILWAY BOARD GOES BACK ON ITS WORD.

Addressing the meeting at the Esplanade Maidan Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta said that the Railway Board and the G. I. P. Railway authorities who in their compromise with the All-India Railwaymen's Federation on March 1, had promised that they would reinstate all those workers who returned to their work before the 17th of March had now gone back upon their word and refused to reinstate 7,000 workers. If the G. I. P. Railway authorities did not come to a satisfactory settlement with the representatives of the Workers' Unions he would advise the All-India Railwaymen's Union to declare an All-India hartal for one day to express sympathy of all railwaymen in India with the victims.

Proceeding Mr. Mehta severely condemned the lathi charges of that morning but at the same time regretted the attitude of the majority of spectators who took to their heels as soon as they sighted a sergeant. If at all they came there they should come with a determination to hold to their ground even if they were fired upon by the police.

GENERAL STRIKE—THE ONLY REMEDY.

Mr. Deshpande said that a general strike was the only way to get the Railway Board do justice to the workers.

Mr. M. N. Talpade laid stress on unity in the rank and file of the workers.

RESOLUTIONS.

Several other speakers addressed the meeting and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

This mass meeting of the working class in Bombay, held under the auspices of G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, G. I. P. Staff Union, B. B. C. I. Employees' Union, B. P. T. Railway Employees' Union, Girni Kamgar Union, Tramwaymen's Union and Municipal Workers' Union expresses its sincere sympathy with the workers of the G. I. P. Railway who have lost their jobs on account of the last strike and who are not reinstated in spite of the promise, the Railway Board solemnly made to the Railwaymen's Federation.

This meeting protests against various vindictive methods adopted by the Railway Board and the G. I. P. Railway Administration for victimising workers and condemns the breach of faith by the Railway Board in not fulfilling their promise to the Railwaymen's Federation about reinstatement.

This meeting is of considered opinion that such an attitude of the Railway Board strikes a deadly blow on the solidarity and development of Trade Unionism in this country and demands the immediate reinstatement of workers to whom the promise was held out on the 1st March 1930.

"GRAVE INSULT TO INDIAN WOMANHOOD"

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay Describes Azad Maidan Scenes.

"The behaviour of the sergeants on the Azad Maidan on Sunday morning is a grave insult to Indian womanhood. Indian women can stand lathi charges. They are willing to be arrested. But they can never tolerate anybody touching their bodies. It is revolting to them. I appeal to the city to strongly protest against this revolting action of the sergeants," declared Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, President of the Bombay "War Council," in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative on Sunday night.

AZAD MAIDAN SCENES.

In her own words, the following is a description of the flag salutation ceremony which took place on the Azad Maidan in the morning:—

"Exactly at 8 a.m. I arrived on the Azad Maidan along with the whole of the "War Council." About 22 girl members of the Hindustani Seva Dal were with me. I entered the Maidan and they followed me. When we reached the place where the flag salutation ceremony was to take place, the girls formed a cordon round me. I had taken a small national flag wrapped up in a newspaper with me. I raised the flag up in my hand and then ordered the girl to sing "Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamara" (Let our National Flag Fly Aloft).

THE BRAVE GIRLS.

"Some sergeants made at us and struggled with the girls. They wanted to take away the flag but the brave girls would not allow that. The sergeants beat the girls with their bare hands. Inspite of this the girls helped me to keep up the flag till we finished the song. Then I asked them to shout out 'Victory to the National Flag' thrice which they did.

After this was over I asked them to disperse as they had done their duty. I then marched out of the Maidan telling the people that the flag salutation ceremony was over and that they should disperse."

PANDIT MOTILAL'S HEALTH ON THE MEND

But He Needs Complete Rest For Some Months.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta Interviewed.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle," Dr. Jivraj Mehta who arrived from Allahabad on Sunday morning, said that Pandit Motilal's health was on the mend, though in his opinion he was in need of complete rest and of abstention from active, public work for months yet. He further said that Punditji had put on 4lbs. in weight since his return from Mussoree and that slight trace of blood was found on two occasions only during the week he was with him. On further enquiry Dr. Jivraj added that he had prescribed a daily regime for the Punditji and that he had advised him to come to Bombay, soon as he felt strong enough for the journey for certain Pathological and X-ray examinations which were not possible at Allahabad.

"PEOPLE'S BATTALION."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am surprised to read a statement issued to the press by Mr. K. M. Munshi in which he deals with the activities of the Bombay People's Battalion. If Mr. Munshi wanted straight away to refer to our institution or to its activities he could have done it, after having a talk with the organizer of the Battalion. It is a pity that a man of Mr. Munshi's status should suggest to discourage the progressive programme of the Youth League. The People's Battalion wishes to be let alone in the carrying out of its programme which is only supplementing the programme of the Congress.—Yours etc.,

N. M. GHATE,
Secretary,
People's Battalion.

October 26

THE AGA KHAN.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your Sunday issue of the 5th instant under the caption of "The Hoax of Aga Khan's Diamond Curse", Begum Aga Khan is said to have stated that the Aga Khan is the spiritual head of sixty million Muslims throughout the world. I beg to correct this statement. The Aga Khan is the head of a section of the Khoja community and of other small sections of Muslims scattered over India and South Africa and not of the sixty million Muslims.

Hoping you will publish this in your earliest issue of Sunday if possible and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

YOOSUF E. MOLEDINA.

Oct. 24.

CRACKER MERCHANT APOLOGISES.

And Pays Fine.

MALKAPUR, Oct. 23.

As Congress workers were assaulted at a cracker merchant's shop on Saturday much excitement prevailed in the town. Social Boycott was declared upon him and his shop was vigorously picketted. In the evening monster meeting was held under the presidentship of Sjt. Harisaojee to condemn the action of cracker merchants.

No sooner the meeting commenced then the offending merchant came forward and apologised to the public in the open meeting for his behaviour. He also declared his intention of not selling crackers henceforth and contributed Rs. 21 to the Congress fund. He was greeted with cheers and now social boycott is withdrawn.

COMPLETE HARTAL IN MALKAPUR.

Yesterday, a complete hartal was observed as a protest against the arrest of Pundit Jawarharlal Nehru. As a protest Dewali celebrations were absolutely abandoned. Only religious rites were performed without any pomp. In the evening meeting was held. Jankilalji presiding. Resolution congratulating Panditji and Haji Noormohamed Ahmad was unanimously passed. Sjt. Rajabhaw and Purvar of Khamgaon addressed the meeting.

C. P. WAR COUNCIL PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

NAGPUR, Oct. 25.

As a part of the Provincial tour Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale, President War Council with Mr. Nandagavli, M.L.C., and others addressed huge public meetings at Tumsar and Shirora. People's enthusiasm was tremendous.

Tumsar foreign cloth dealers were prevailed upon to continue the Congress seals for a period determinable by the Congress. Cloth worth several thousands.

Nagpur liquor and foreign cloth shop-picketing continues. Today one arrest was made Vanar Sena boys were seen at certain shops.

VICTIMS OF COAL.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Saarbruecken.—Twenty dead and as many injured have been recovered from Maybach mine. It is feared that ninety miners are still entombed, and that all of them are dead.—Reuter.

SWARAJ WEEK IN RANPUR.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent)

DHANDHUKA, Oct. 24.

Ranpur Chhavni has to-day finished a week-long celebration of Swarajya Week. Each day of the week was set apart for a particular section of the people such as Vanars, Manjars, ladies, youths etc. Every day the section for which the particular day was set apart joined in large numbers and took part in the celebrations of the day. Not only that but the each particular section its own programme over and above that declared by the Chhavni, dramas, operas, musical concerts and long processions of national flags were the principal features. The police tried to interfere first but realising at length the futility of interference limited their activities to threats; great enthusiasm prevails.

The District Superintendent of Police had promised an immediate enquiry into the allegations regarding the conduct of the Ranpur Sub-Inspector and his subordinate and in view of this promise the Gujarat Prantic Samiti had postponed its third enquiry committee. Although it is almost a fortnight or more, the District Superintendent of Police Mr. O'Godman has sat silent.

Ranpur Chhavni is issuing a daily "Patrika" called "Padgham." Nothing is known where it is printed. It is a one sheet cyclostyled affair.

"GAVE TUTORED EVIDENCE."

Prosecution Witness' Confession

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

Nagendra Chakravarty, a prosecution witness in Sarishabari Explosive Find case before the Special Tribunal, Alipur, retracted his statement and alleged that he gave tutored evidence.—A. P.

Afghan Consul for Moscow.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 26.

Sardar Hidayatullah, Afghan Consul-General in India, is reported to have been appointed Consul at Moscow.—A. P.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Oct. 26.

Sir Fazli Hussain visited Taxila and is returning to Lahore. He will reach New Delhi on October 31.—A. P.

Hankow—Missionary Evensor has been released and has arrived at Sulyangchow.—Reuter.

SUNDAY CRICKET.

—:o:—

The Rest beat Bombay Gymkhana by 3 Runs.

The Bombay Gymkhana entertained the Rest on their ground in a whole day match which commenced at 11-30 a.m. yesterday. The home team batted first, Mushet and Tew being responsible for a good beginning with 43 and 45 runs respectively. Carey, the Rest wicket-keeper was rather shaky behind the stumps and allowed 22 byes in a total of 179 runs. P. A. D'Avoine was very successful with the ball and took 7 wickets for 42 runs. When the Rest went in they appeared to have an easy task, but found MacIntosh a big obstacle in their way. Richards and D'Avoine managed to pull the game around by steady play, the former giving no chances in a splendid innings, which yielding 66 runs. The Rest were lucky to win by 3 runs, the result of a bye when the game was in a most interesting position.

The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CLUB.
(1st. Innings.)

R. C. Mushet, b. D'Avoine	43
J W Muirhead, b. Richards ..	10
J C Tew, c. Carey b. D'Avoine	45
R H McLead, b. D'Avoine	16
R I McIntosh, c. Pereira, b. D'Avoine	2
H W Horton, c. Carey, b. D'Avoine	16
B R T Green, b. Ricards	1
E B Calvert, b. D'Avoine	7
R A Dyson, b. D'Avoine	2
M Whalley, c. P N Pereira, b. Almeida	15
J L Ingham, (not out)	0
Extras	22
Total	179

Bowling Analysis:—
Richards 2 wkts. for 55 runs.
Almeida 1 wkt. for 17 runs.
Pereira P. N. wkt. nil for 11 runs.
Barday wkt. nil for 17 runs.
D'Avoine 7 wkts. for 42 runs.
Pereira A. C. wkt. nil for 15 runs.

"THE REST" CLUB.
(1st Innings.)

R E O Carey, c. Ingham, b. McIntosh	19
E G Mane, b. Mushet	5
R E Fairman, b. McIntosh ..	18
P N Pereira, c. Tew b. Walley	12
J Renbens, c. Whalley, b. Mushet	4
G Richards (run out)	66
P A D'Avoine, b. McIntosh	32
C Barday, c. Tew b. Mushett..	9
A C Pereira, c. Whalley, McIntosh	0
Peo. Gonsalves, b. McIntosh ..	3
A F Almeida, (not out)	5
Extras	9
Total	182

Bowling Analysis:—
McIntosh 5 wkts. for 41 runs.
Mushett 3 wkts. for 64 runs.
Ingham wkt. nil for 29 runs.
Whalley 1 wkt. for 39 runs.

VIZIANAGRAM CRICKET TOUR.

The following are the dates of the Vizianagram team's cricket tour.

8th November, (Benares) vs. All-Allahabad.

13th, 14th and 15th, (Delhi) vs. All-India.

21st, 22nd and 24th, (Calcutta), vs. H. E. Sir Stanley Jackson's XI.

29th, 30th November and 1st December, (Madras) vs. Presidency Combined.

2nd and 3rd December, (Bangalore) vs. Presidency Indians.

11th, 12th and 13th, (Colombo) vs. Europeans.

15th and 16th, (Colombo) vs. Public Schools.

18, 19th and 20th, (Colombo) vs. Ceylonese.

22nd and 23rd, (Up-country) vs. An Up-country XI.

27th, 28th, 29th 30th and 31st (Colombo) vs. All-Ceylon XI.

In addition to the above, there are five unofficial matches of one day each, two in Calcutta and three in Ceylon in which Hobbs and Sutcliffe will not be participating.

19th November, (Calcutta) vs. Mohanbagan Club.

23rd November, (Calcutta) vs. Sporting Union.

THE TEAM.

The team will be chosen from the following players:—

1. Vijaya of Vizianagram (Capt.) 2. Hobbs (Surrey), 3. Sutcliffe (Yorkshire), 4. C. K. Naidu (Indore), 5. Deodhar (Poona), 6. Dilawar Hussain, (Lahore), 7. Naoomal (Kaachi), 8. Gulam Mohammed (Karachi), 9. Ibrahim, (Karachi), 10. Gopaldas (Karachi), 11. Godambe, (Allahabad), 12. Ramarao (Madras), 13. Mushtaq Ali (Benares), 14. C. R. Naidu (Benares), 15. Shahabuddin (Benares).

Dilawar Hussein will be wicket keeper.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Mr Jamnadas Dwarkadas will deliver a public lecture to-day (Monday) at Blavatsky Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Task before the Students and Youths."

INDIA

ALONE CAN MAKE

High-Class Soaps

Cheaply Not Europe

There is no country in the world better endowed by nature with means for material prosperity than INDIA is and yet there is no country in the world more poverty-stricken. We look on helplessly while other countries enrich themselves at our expense.

Take the instance of SOAP. No European country has such facilities for making high-class toilet soaps cheaply as India has. Soap is made either from animal fats or vegetable oils. Animal fats are largely used in Europe for edible purposes and their supplies are so limited that fish oils are used as butter substitutes after a chemical treatment called Hodrogenation. Oil seeds are imported into Europe at heavy cost from India and other countries. The price of good animal fats and vegetable oils being thus very high, many European soap makers are using in the manufacture of soap such loathsome materials as SLAUGHTER HOUSE OFFAL, (see Gadd's Book on soap making) fats from DEAD COWS and PIGS and greases recovered by boiling down animal matter obtained from STREET SWEEPING (See "Scientific American" of December, 1926, page 439).

To the high cost of European soaps should be added the high profits of the makers. The prices are further loaded by the freight and middleman's charges and further yet by the import duty. THUS FOREIGN SOAPS WHEN CHEAP, CANNOT BUT BE VERY BAD.

Oil seeds suitable for making high-class toilet soaps are produced largely in India Godrej's Indian made Vegetable Toilet Soaps are all guaranteed free from animal fats. THE HIGHER QUALITIES, THAT IS NOS. 1 and 2, ARE BETTER THAN ALL IMPORTED SOAPS by reason of the presence of extract of benzoine (which gives them their chocolate colour), oil of nutmegs and such other substances as are known to have a beneficial effect on the skin. GODREJ'S CHEAPEST SOAPS ARE EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED SOAPS. They are perfectly pure and free from uncombined alkali.

In the "Times of India" of 2nd November, 1928, it is said that skin diseases are increasing alarmingly in India and it is owing to the use of cheap foreign soaps.

Sole Agents:

NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & CO.,
125, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : BOMBAY.
Branches: CALCUTTA & LAHORE.

ATTACHMENTS AT BORSAD.

—o.—

Peasants' Miserable Plight.

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Oct. 23.

Engaged in removing the ripe corn the villagers of Borsad Taluka are passing through the test of non-violence. Even in Diwali days the peasant are throughout engaged in the fields. In spite of repression, the people are maintaining dignified non-violence. Ras has suffered most economically and physically in this campaign of repression.

On the 19th instant at midnight the Circle Inspector arrived at Khanpur and attached property worth about a thousand rupees from the house of Dossabhai Vrajbhai vessels, corn, clothes and other useful utensils were also taken from the houses of Khusalbhai Vrajbhai, Dhulabhai Somabhai, Deojibhai Purshottam. The locks of the houses were broken.

THANA NEWS.

—:o:—

THANA, Oct. 23.

At the Thana Electric Supply Company's Power House the Collector, Mr. Bhat, switched on electric lights at Thana at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Patel one of the Directors of the Thana E. Supply Co. made a short speech and thanked the President, Mr. Navalkar. There were light refreshment.

Mr. Bhat was again the centre of a gathering on the 23rd instant at the Thana Municipal Hall where he was met by all the members and the President of the Municipality to say good-bye to him on the eve of his departure on deputation in Gujarat.

The President said the Municipality was making many improvements since 1924. The Municipality by duplicating the water mains had removed to a great extent the peoples' complaint regarding the supply of water. It had also a very good fire engine.

The Collector in his reply said Mr. Nawalkar has shown a decided improvement in the collection of arrears and road repairs during the last two or three months and he assured the gentlemen that he would be ready at any time to help them.

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Inquiries from
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Write for samples and rates :—

Standard Chemical & Pharmaceutical Co.,
26, Parel Tank Road, BOMBAY 12.

ARRESTS AT HARPANAHALLI.

—:o:—

Mr. Kotrappa who was released recently from Bellary Central Jail is again arrested to-day on a charge of sedition and taken to Bellary for trial. A Sub Inspector and two Consiables escorted him.

Sjt. Gosavi, and Srimati Bhagiraty of Dharwar have come here and are educating the public.

TROMBAY'S NEW DICTATOR.

—:o:—

Mr. Shantaram K. Chemburkar, fourth President and the first Dictator of the Trombay Island Congress Committee was sentenced by Bandra Magistrate. Mr. Chemburkar has nominated Mr. N. B. Darne to succeed him as the Dictator of the T. I. C. C.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

MEASURES OF RETRENCHMENT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, Oct. 25.

The Diwali days are gone by and Poona has resumed its normal political life. A public meeting under the auspices of the City Congress Committee was held on the Reay Market grounds to congratulate Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on his re-arrest. Mr. K. G. Pashankar, the Dictator, spoke on the occasion. This was the first meeting under the auspices of the Congress Committee of the city, since it was declared unlawful. So far, no action has been taken by the police against the Dictator of the Congress Committee. Pandit Jawaharlal was congratulated in the public meeting. The local Municipality in its yesterday's meeting passed a congratulatory resolution for Panditji, in addition to one for Mr. N. V. Gadgil just released from jail. The meeting also adopted a resolution condemning the repressive policy of the Government and adjourned in protest.

ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT.

It is being persistently learnt that the Government has resorted to very severe measures of retrenchment. The revenue has fallen, on account of the Civil Disobedience movement and expenditure in the Police Department has swollen enormously. Expenditure in other departments is being cut down. Some minor irrigation works have been stopped. Even educational grants are said to be uncertain. Allowances even of high Indian officers have been cancelled. Some posts in the Engineering Department have been abolished and the work distributed among the rest. The lower staff is being reduced and temporary and even a few permanent servants in various departments are being served with notices of reduction. This retrenchment does not affect the higher posts. It is naturally asked: if so much economy can be effected to-day, was not the people's money wasted so long?

MR. S. M. JOSHI RELEASED.

Mr. S. M. Joshi, the former Secretary of the Poona Youth League, who was sentenced at Alibag in the Sati Satyagraha for six months, has been released from Thana Jail and has returned to Poona. He had kept his terms for the first LL.B. last year. But giving up his studies joined Satyagraha. In Thana Jail, he was given the work of tape-making, serving, cane-chairs and what is more astounding, of hair-cutting. He is slightly reduced in weight, but in spirit he is as undimmed as ever.

MODEL COTTAGE SPINNING WHEEL.

All India Spinners' Association's Prize.

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, writes:—

In connection with the prize of rupees one lakh announced by the All-India Spinners' Association for model cottage spinning-wheel, the competitors were advised to send the wheels to Sabarmati before the 30th of October, 1930. As, however, some of the judges appointed to examine the wheels are now in jail, it is not possible to arrange for the examination at the end of this as previously announced. The matter is nevertheless under consideration, and as soon as it is found possible to make suitable arrangement for holding the examination, due intimation will be given through the Press to the competitors so as to enable them to send their wheels for the purpose.

MORE AND MORE KHADI

Buy, Buy, Buy, And Keep The Home Wheels Buzzing!

Mira Ben writes from Satyagraha Ashram:—

From all quarters comes the news—"Big stocks depeloping, more and more Khadi being made!"

Now is the movement for us to show our courage, our grit, our understanding of the situation.

The crisis of the great struggle is now upon us. If we stand shoulder to shoulder in the face of the wholesale repression and terrorism of the next few months, the daylight for which we are looking will surely dawn. Everything points to the fact that "time is all on our side," if we make proper use of our opportunities.

One of the most important opportunities of which we have got to make proper use is this development of the khadi industry. We know the overwhelming importance which Gandhiji has always given to this part of our constructive programme. We know that even to-day, in the jail, his whole mind is concentrated on the spinning wheel. We can be sure that if he were with us now, and free to speak, he would be telling everyone of us to wear khadi—to throw away our fancy fashions at this hour of the Nation's Crisis and stand by our starving brethren of the village clad in the cloth which they have made for us with their humble hands.

He would be telling us to remember how the villagers are giving up their "little all" that India may win her Freedom, and cannot we even go so far as to give up our fineries and wear the village home spun khadi of our Motherland.

Let us wake up to the lealities of the situation.

MECCA PILGRIMAGE CONFERENCE ENDS

—:o:—

Beyrout Conference Recommendations Adopted

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Paris.—The Mecca Pilgrimage Conference finished its work in one sitting. It adopted recommendations of the Bevout Conference with regard to the treatment of pilgrims taking the land route through Palestine, Persia, Syria, Iraq and Transjordan. Sir George Buchannan and Colonel George Heron, Director of Health, Government of Palestine, represented the British Empire.—Reuter.

Alleged Human Sacrifice.

—:o:—

PATNA, Oct. 25.

A case of alleged human sacrifice is reported from Bapali in Sambalpur district. The victim is a seven year old lad whose head, it appears, has been severed from the trunk. The body is reported to have been discovered in a well in a house. A set of instructions written on palm leaves concerning animal sacrifice is also reported to have been found in the house. Several arrests have been made.—A. P.

Verdict Of Murder

—:o:—

A verdict of murder was returned against Rangu Genu, a servant, employed by Mr. Gopalji Govindji Soochak, who was stabbed by Ranga on Friday night, under circumstances already reported in these columns. Mr. Soochak was the proprietor of Messrs. G. G. Soochak and Co., Chemists, at Princess Street. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Govindlal Raghunath Mehta, a customer of the firm, that the deceased asked the suspect to attend to an order. After a while the deceased went to the suspect and told him to work carefully or to leave the work. This remark apparently annoyed the suspect, who, it was alleged, stabbed the deceased with a knife. The deceased screamed "police, police," whereupon witness rushed in and saw the deceased bleeding. He was about to collapse when witness supported him and made him sit down. He died in a few minutes. The suspect had a knife in his hand and was handed over to the police. The jury returned a verdict as above.

Pratul Chandra Mukherjee who was arrested in connection with the Dalhousie bomb outrage has been discharged by the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate.—A. P.

PUNDIT JAWAHARLAL CONGRATULATED

—:o:—

BORDI, Oct. 23.

Under the auspices of Bordi-Gholwad Congress Committee, yesterday there was a big procession in honour of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and at a meeting Mr. Mukundrao Save and Mr. Shamrao Patil addressed Zenda Vandan ceremony was performed and hartal was observed.

TRIAL OF SJT. VITHALDAS

—:o:—

To Begin On 30th Instant.

(From A Correspondent.)
DHANDHUKA, Oct. 23.

It will be remembered that a case was started against Sjt. Vithaldas, ex-President, Ranpur Municipality, for delivering an alleged speech. The case was adjourned sine die. It has now been re-opened by Mr. Yusufji, the Magistrate, and it will be heard on the 30th instant.

BELLARY NEWS

—:o:—

Lathi Charge And Offensive Against Gandhi Cap.

(From A Correspondent.)
BELLARY, Oct. 23.

Yesterday Badanahatti Venkoba Rao and four others were each sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment under Section 108, Cr. P. C., Simultaneously, the District Magistrate has passed an order under Section 144, Cr. P. C., prohibiting "any public meeting, procession Prabhath Feri or other demonstration connected with the Civil Disobedience movement in Bellary Town within a radius of five miles from Municipal Limits for a period of two months". In the evening, constables with lathis patrolled the streets in a Motor Bus and out of curiosity large crowds assembled in the Bangalore Road. When the constables were returning, some boys cried "Mahatma Gandhiki Jai", whereupon the constables turned round and charged the spectators with lathis. About twenty people have received injuries.

This morning, the Police are removing Gandhi caps and beating those that refuse to surrender their caps.

Broach Leaders Sentenced

—:o:—

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
BROACH, Oct. 25.

Sjt. Hiralal H. Narielwala, the fourth dictator of Broach, ex-M. L. C. and a Municipal Councillor, who was brought up for trial to-day was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. He was tried for a lecture given at Tankaria. Sjt. Yeshwant R. Joshi a national worker of Jambusar was also tried and was given the same sentence.

TRIAL POSTPONED.

Sjt. Hiralal, Narielwala, Sjt. Motilal Vin and Sjt. Najuklal Choksi, all the prominent workers of local Congress Committee, who were arrested on October 11 under the Ninth Ordinance were tried to-day by the First Class City Magistrate, but the trial was postponed to October 28. The trial of Sjts. Vadilal Shah and Ratilal Shivlal was also postponed to October 28.

"CONGRESS HOUSE" OPENED AT GHATKOPAR.

Police Baffled In Their Raid

(From A Correspondent.)
GHATKOPAR, Oct. 25.

It was announced in the apers that on behalf of the Suburban District Congress Committee a Congress House would be opened at Ghatkopar to-day (Saturday) at 8 a.m. Accordingly a huge crowd had gathered at the open plot near the railway station. The board bearing the words "Congress House" was put and a national tricoloured flag was hoisted on the tree selected for the purpose by the Congress authorities.

After the ceremony was over, a posse of police arrived on the scene, ordered the crowd to disperse, hauled down the national flag and arrested one volunteer, who was guarding the nation's flag; but he was afterwards released. The police waited for about 30 minutes and left the place.

Soon after the disappearance of the police, the national flag was re-hoisted and a new board bearing the words "Congress House" was put up on the branch of the same tree, amidst loud cheers and national cries of "Inquilab Zindabad" and "Congress House Zindabad".

It is reported that the open plot, selected by the Congress people, belongs to the Government. The property could not be confiscated by the police, as it was nothing but an open plot (with a tree in the centre) in possession of the Government.

BRITISH SUBJECT FORBIDDEN TO ENTER BELGAUM

—:o:—

Belgaum News.

BELGAUM, Oct. 24.

The Belgaum public offered this morning a hearty welcome to Dr. Kowadkar and Mr. Datar, Pleader, on their release from the Hindalgi jail. A grand procession, headed by the local leaders, was arranged in honour of the released.

Mr. Pudikji, the well-known no-tax leader of the Miraj State was also released from jail, this morning. He is forbidden to enter the British Territory. It is really an irony of fate that Mr. Pudikji, a British Indian subject, with land in the Belgaum District, should be forbidden to enjoy his birth right.

Seven More Convictions At Athani

—:o:—

ATHANI, Oct. 24.

Six volunteers, who had cut toddy trees at Artal were sentenced to-day by the 1st class Magistrate of Athani, five of them being given 4 months' R. I. under Section 144 and 2 months' R. I. under 426 the sentences to run consecutively. Shivappa Masarguppi, a lad of 15 of Ainapur was fined Rs. 30 and Rs. 20 or in-default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

Sjt. N. K. Teygi, a Congress worker of Athani, after completing three months' imprisonment in the Karwar jail during the Salt Satyagraha at Ankola, was re-arrested under Section 117 I. P. C. for a speech delivered at Ainapur on 3rd ultimo. He had asked the people not to pay the grazing fees. He was given six months' R. I. by the same Magistrate.

So far 40 convictions have taken place in this Taluka since the commencement of the Satyagraha movement.

GWALIOR "BLACK ORDINANCE"

—:o:—

Ujjain Pleader's Protest

(From A Correspondent.)
UJJAIN, Oct. 23.

At a garden party given by Khangaheb Lookmanbhai in honour of Mr. Dongre, Collector, Ujjain who is tranferred from here; Mr. Watve a prominent pleader gave voice to public feeling on the new black ordinance.

He said, "the Ordinance was promulated without consulting public opinion on the subject, as had been the practice in the past. Moreover it is a direct attack on the rights and liberties of the people of the State. It has given very wide powers to the police. In no civilized country can such laws be made without taking the public into congdence and this was the practice of late Maharaja Scindia also." In conclusion he earnestly appealed to the Council on behalf of the Ujjain public to repeal the Ordinance at an early date. Mr. Watve ably voiced public feeling on the subject.

NEW MADRAS MINISTRY.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

Dewan Bahadur B. Munuswami Naidu, leader of the Justice Party who was called upon to form the new Ministry interviewed the Governor to-day. The new Ministry has been formed with Mr. Munuswami Naidu as Chief Minister and Dewan Bahadur S. Kumaraswamy Roddiar and Mr. P. T. Rajan as his colleagues. They will be sworn in on Monday.—A. P.

TRIAL OF BOMB OUTRAGE SUSPECTS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

Dr. Narayan Chandra Roy, Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation, and twelve other Bengalis belonging to different districts in the province will be tried before the Special Tribunal of which Mr. H. C. Stork, I.C.S., is the President and Messrs. Ashutosh Ghosh and Adil-uz-Zaman Khan are Commissioners.

These men have been arrested from time to time in connection with recent bomb outrages in Calcutta.—A. P.

COBBLER CANDIDATE ALLEGES FORGERY

—:o:—

In Application For Withdrawal

(From A Correspondent.)
SHAHAGPUR, Oct. 25.

In Hoshangabad non-Mahomedan rural constituency, two candidates Sjt. Jaiswal, the sitting member and Sjt. Kunja Cobler, were duly nominated on the 18th inst. It is alleged that somebody presented the application for withdrawal on behalf of Sjt. Kunja cobler. Spt. Kunja denies having withdrawn and alleges forgery. A petition and a telegram were sent to District Magistrate and returning officer Hoshangabad for enquiry. A telegram is also sent to His Excellency the Governor. Sjt. Kunja announced in a public meeting on the 13th instant that the withdrawal was a forgery.

Sensational developments are awaited by the Public.

SALT SATYAGRAHA AND TODDY-SHOP PICKETING IN KERALA

—:o:—

Twelve Volunteers Sentenced

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
CALICUT, Oct. 23.

The stationary Magistrate of Calicut sentenced yesterday eight volunteers to four months' rigorous imprisonment each for picketing toddy shop No. 3 in Calicut. All the accused pleaded guilty.

Mr. K. P. Karunakara Menon, Stationary Magistrate, sentenced on the 21st inst., four Satyagraha volunteers for disobeying the Salt Law to two months' rigorous imprisonment each. Mr. Gopal Pillay, the volunteer captain, was sentenced to 4 months' R. I. for aiding and abetting the volunteers to disobey the Salt Act.

BOMBAY MALAYALEE'S CONTRIBUTION.

I understand that a sum of Rs. 118-8 has been subscribed by the Malayalee residents of Bombay to the Kerala Satyagraha fund.

DULL DIVALI.

Owing to the present political and economic situation, the Gujeratis and other Hindu merchants of Calicut did not celebrate the Deepavali festival with the usual pomp and zeal. Gujerati Street presented a melancholy appearance.

SEQUEL TO BARDOLI HAJRAT.

Mr. Samjee Sunderdass, a prominent merchant of Calicut who left this place sometime ago to take part in the Khadi movement in Bardoli has just returned with his family, owing, it is presumed, to the Hajrat in Bardoli.

FUTILITY OF CASTE-WAR AND CREED-WAR ENUMERATION.

In the course of a long article on the forthcoming census, "the champion" of Calicut writes as follows:—

"There is another opinion that caste and creed should not be mentioned in the census. This proposal is based on the bitter experience of a multitude of difficulties caused by the statistics of caste and creed in this vast country. What is the benefit of the caste-war and creed-war enumeration of the people? No tangible benefit is known to accrue from it, but a thousand evils are known to have arisen out of it. The stupendous evil of communalism which is the outstanding obstruction to the progress of nationalism and to the attainment of national freedom, is the outcome of the census. This is sufficient reason for abandoning caste and creed in the classification of the population. The State need not recognise the numerical dimensions of castes and creeds, since the State does not provide for the spiritual needs of the people of India. The disappearance of communal tables will in the Census Report will tantamount to the disappearance of communalism its impossible demands and unreasonable fears. It will at once disarm the critics who point their finger of scorn to the castes and creeds dividing the Indian people. The divisions and the quarrels are largely State-made or Census-made, as long as they are seriously recognised, measured, classified and perpetuated in the State records.

BELGAUM LEADERS RELEASED.

—:o:—

SJT. P. KATAGADE TO BE DEPORTED.

BELGAUM, Oct. 24.

Dr. Kowadkar and Mr. B. N. Datar, pleader, Belgaum, who were sentenced to seven months' rigorous imprisonment in April last were released from the Belgaum Central Jail this morning. They were accorded a warm reception by the citizens who took them in a procession. Mr. Pundalik Katagade who was arrested and sentenced with Messrs. Datar and Kowadkar was released, but will be deported to-day to Miraj, as it is alleged that he is not a British subject.—A. P.

PRINCIPAL GOES ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

—:o:—

TO PERSUADE STUDENTS TO JOIN CONGRESS.

(From a Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Oct. 24.

Prof. B. G. Kothare, Principal of the College of Fine Arts, Tilak Vidhyalaya, Nagpur, has gone on hunger-strike and is sitting at the gate of the Science College since this morning with a view to appeal to the college students to suspend their studies and join the Congress. The "War Council" has convened a public meeting at the Patwardhan Ground, to persuade the students to reconsider their attitude.

MANY BAGALKOT LEADERS SENTENCED.

(From A Correspondent.)
BAGALKOT, Oct. 25.

Yesterday the Magistrate of Badami convicted twelve Kenr leaders to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from four months to fifteen months' rigorous. Doctor Shankerrao and four others were sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous under various other charges. Five volunteers were sentenced to two months' rigorous for picketing toddy shops. The young Lady, Fakeeravva Hampihalli of Guledgudd was sentenced to two months.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING POLITE.

(BY HILLA VAKEEL.)

It is interesting to note how people persist in viewing the rest of mankind from a particular sectarian point of view and how these views are coloured by the particular art, craft or profession, in which they happen to be interested. To the medical man you are not so much what you are as a possible receptacle for all possible and impossible diseases; to the artist what most matters is your face and figure; to the scientist you are just a bit of evolved protoplasm; the astrologer is most interested in discovering whether you are born with the sun in pieces or some such stuff while to the clergyman we are all something he has got to marry or bury as the case may be.

If some day Providence in a mood to gratify poor old Robert Burns lets us "See ourselves as others see us" we shall be surprised not at the lack of esteem in which we are held for that goes without saying but at the infinite and countless variety of those opinions about ourselves. So that people become not what they are but what others think they are and as everybody thinks from a peculiar, narrow and sectional standpoint peculiarly his own we gain a multiplicity of avatars within the span of one solitary existence.

I have been led into all these profound abstractions apropos of an unusually brilliant bit of foolishness to which somebody gave expression the other day. The speaker was apparently one of those people who use their heads for no other purpose than to keep their ears apart—you know the squat matronly-looking type with a husband whose bank balance is his chief recommendation and a family of blank-faced children with oiled hair pulled tight above the ears into queer horizontal pigtails and mercilessly modelled on the parent tree— one of those self-sufficient, self-appointed guardians of social usages with no more imagination than a pair of skates and certainly less adventurous friskiness.

The lady was holding forth on the present political situation with that queer authoritative air of laying down the law peculiar to people who know nothing at all about their subject. "People in India", she said—the quotation is verbatim—"have no manners whatever; if they want self-government let them learn to behave first; then they will get their freedom."..... The speaker unburdened herself of this remarkably astute bit of political wisdom with the air of one who has had a private conference with Sir John Simon and went on to detail all the different communities in India who didn't have any manners and were therefore quite unfit to rule themselves.

Now when somebody actually has the fool-hardiness to make a statement like that all you can do is to think of every possible argument you have heard advanced in support of non-violence and to relegate those arguments mentally to the bottom of the sea. Considering those are the only things your creed premits you to drown you can do it with great gusto amid a lot of terrific splashings.

What earthly connection there can be between good manners and self-government it is difficult to fathom, but people will keep on saying the stupidest things under the sun because they think all their colossal idiocy is going to baffle their opponent. And, truly, in a sense this sort of argument does baffle you. What can you say to a person who thinks it is necessary to be able to say "thank you" very nicely in order to be a worthy legislation? It shows a mentality that is beyond redemption and has become so fossilized between layer upon layer of crass foolishness that it becomes quite a whole-time job penetrating even through the outer surfaces.

The only thing you can do in these cases is to take refuge in the golden fortress of silence though your opponent may construe your action into a glorious victory for himself; you can wonder, meanwhile how he has managed to avoid being locked up so long for lunacy.

Good manners are, of course, a necessity and we would certainly like to see our countrymen a great deal more courteous than they are at present. Then life becomes pleasanter and more endurable. You don't have to face the ordeal of seeing somebody's not overclean boots messing up the seat next to yours in a railway compartment, or of being roughly jolted out of your place in a crowd, or of getting people whom you've never seen at all to mind your business and listen to your conversation or stare their eyes out looking at you in a way which makes you wonder if they are trying to store up the memory of your face for remembrance in their next reincarnation.

Good manners are also such a training in self-control and little unselfishness, you learn to respect the other person's rights and feelings just as much as he respects your own. They have their place in the scheme of things though that scheme has nothing to do with central legislatures and provincial autonomy. If any President, however, of the B. P. C. C. during the lengthy and protracted period of twenty-four hours when he is allowed to function as such thinks that any such connection does exist it would doubtless be easy to arrange for our local rustics to be instructed in deportment and the niceties of polite intercourse. Then they could learn to lift their turbans or Gandni caps very gracefully to ladies, to say "thank you" and "excuse me" and "beg your pardon" very nicely and sweetly on different and appropriate occasions. After all, no sacrifice is too big to be made for the attainment of Swaraj!

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What the People Say

—:o:—

UNPROVOKED ASSAULTS

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos of "Plain and bitter truths" letter appearing in to-day's issue of the "Times of India" on the subject of the spirit of violence which is manifesting itself to-day, will you kindly allow me to present the other side of the picture in the interests of fair-play and justice?

Enough has been said already against the Civil Disobedience movement started by the Congress and its alleged connection with the sporadic outbreaks of violence in some parts of the country. It is, however, time that one had drawn attention of the public and of the powers-that-be, to the violence that is being committed by a few police sergeants in Bombay in the name of "Law and Order."

The behaviour of Sergeant Rimmer whose photo was published in the "Indian Daily Mail" the other day as the "President of the New War Council" deserves special mention. On the night of the 16th instant, when I was passing through the Proctor Road on my way home, I found him chasing the passers-by in front of the Congress House with a big 'lathi' in his hand. Some of them, in their anxiety to escape from his belabourings, entered the shop of a Baniya woman about sixty years old, who happens to have a shop some fifty yards away from the Congress House. The sergeant also entered this shop and began to belabour the people indiscriminately and, in doing this, he accidentally hit the Baniya woman also. Without a word of apology or sympathy, he walked back to the Congress House, and after a few minutes appeared on the scene of his erstwhile activities.

I was really glad at his reappearance, as I thought that he had come to apologise or to say some word of sympathy to the old woman who was still crying. But, to my surprise, I saw this man standing in front of the shop looking at her minutely and chuckling over her misery. Many stories are told about the activities of this man, but I have confined myself only to the incident seen by me personally.

Sergeant Bailey of the Gandevi Police Station in his ardour to disperse the meeting which was held at Chowpatti on the 20th instant, was running about the sands and the footpaths belabouring everybody, including even those who were sitting in their motor cars enjoying the breeze. I have also personally seen on two successive nights two sergeants driving about Sandhurst Road and Laminton Road in motor cars with huge 'lathis' in their hands, getting down and assaulting mercilessly anyone, who happened to be on the footpaths, without rhyme or reason.

Now I ask you, Sir, whether such unproved assaults conduce to any unprovoked assaults conduce to any respect for Law and Order on the part of the peace-loving citizens of Bombay. The superhuman patience displayed by the people under these trying conditions is really to be admired. Unless a healthy restraint is exercised over the over-zealous activities of some of these sergeants, there is the danger of reprisals by some hotheads which might disturb the peace of the City.

I sincerely request the Police Commissioner and the other higher authorities through your valued paper to see that innocent persons are not harassed and assaulted in the streets of Bombay in the manner described above.

Yours, etc.,

J. B. DARUWALLA.

Bombay, October 23.

"INTRODUCTION TO BOTANY."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have not asked for a review of my "Introduction to Botany", but since it has been reviewed it seems as if a few points need explanation.

The reviewer of my "Introduction to Botany" seems to be labouring under a misapprehension as to the scope and purpose of my book. The book has no pretensions to being a text-book, nor is it intended to initiate the lay reader into the beguiling study of Botany by introducing the subject in a charming and round-about manner so as to captivate the reader. It is merely a laboratory guide to the study of Botany to help the student to systematise the knowledge derived from lectures.

In our University courses in Science there is no time for enticing the student by dealing with only the attractive aspects of a subject. The present-day University man knows that in the short time at his disposal it is imperative that hard facts be given as concisely as possible. A scientific arrangement of facts derived from lectures is necessary to the student and my book is meant to meet this need.

I do certainly agree with the reviewer that the subject of Botany to be introduced to the young mind should be attractive and that there are quite a number of books catering to that need. The "Introduction to Botany" is not an introduction in the sense of introducing the subject to beginners but an introduction to the systematising of facts which the student has gathered from his lectures.

It would always be advisable for one to first ascertain the purpose of a book before venturing on a criticism. One feels that this review shows a complete ignorance of University work and University requirements. The author in his eight years of teaching experience in University work and methods is perfectly aware of the admirable books which deal with the subject in an attractive and charming manner. These while serving the purpose of excellent text-books for lecturing work require to be supplemented by something which would systematise all that vague attractiveness and serve as a ready reference to the student in his laboratory and revision work.—Yours, etc.,

P. W. GIDEON.

Karnatak College, Dharwar, Oct. 22.

CITIZENS' RIGHTS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The events of the last few days in Dadar arise an issue of public importance. On Friday last a public meeting was held at the Tilak Maidan at about 8-30 p.m. under the auspices, I am told, of the Dadar Youth League. As far as that meeting was concerned, there was no interference from the custodians of "Law and Order", but just after the meeting was over they used their "minimum of force" to disperse a large crowd that was passing through the Lady Jamshedji Road shouting national slogans, etc. On Sunday another meeting was held at night at the same maidan under the presidentship of Mr. T. R. Narvane, the then Dictator of the G Ward D. C. C., when the President was arrested. The police made a heavy lathi charge on those assembled, even though the gathering was dispersing on order to do so by the police. Not satisfied with this, the police charged the people passing through the Lady Jamshedji Road. Every one, whether he be walking by the footpath even unconscious of the meeting that was held in the maidan, or in the bye-lanes or (even those standing in the verandah of the ground floor of certain buildings), was treated with lathi.

On Wednesday the Dadar Youth League announced a public meeting that night at the same maidan at 8-30 p.m. The police authorities, I am told, threatened to disperse the meeting by force if it was held and a lorry-ful of armed police was brought at Dadar. The Youth League authorities to avoid a lathi charge on innocent public, cancelled the meeting. Later, at about 9 p.m., Mr. H. D. Rajah and Srimati Ratan Bai, who were to be the speakers, came to the spot and they were told the position. Mr. Rajah said that the police had no right to disperse the meeting. Both of them addressed a large crowd of people that had collected on the road-side for a few minutes and the meeting dispersed.

The question at issue is whether in the absence of an order from the Magistrate or the Police Commissioner prohibiting the holding of the meeting and as the Dadar Youth League has not been declared an unlawful association, the police has any right to disperse a meeting, unless some other emergency arises.—Yours, etc.,

A CITIZEN.

Dadar, Oct. 23.

ANDHERI MATCH FACTORY STRIKE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Gulam Hussein Rajan, the Manager of the Andheri Match Factory, has taken you to task for giving publicity to the grievances of the strikers of his factory. He lays emphasis on the fact that he is the Manager of an Indian concern. He probably thinks that Indian concerns should be exempted from criticism even if they mete out objectionable treatment to their workers. He assures you that his masters are all good and that they have done so much to provide work to the workers and that they have paid them very well. All these are, however, mere assertions without any foundations.

He has also asserted that there are only 150 workers on strike to whom he was prepared to pay the wages for three fortnights and had actually offered to pay them the same, but the perverse workmen at the instigation of outsiders refused to accept them.

On publication of the letter, the strikers decided to go to the factory once again in procession for receiving wages. But to their amazement they found that the Manager was willing to pay them only for two fortnights excluding overtime and Sundays, and not for three fortnights. The strikers, men and women, were, however, prevailed upon to accept the payment offered, considering their present strained monetary condition created by the wages being withheld and the approaching Divali Festival.

The management adopted extremely dilatory methods in paying the strikers who presented themselves for payment at the factory gate for three consecutive days on the 18th, 19th and 20th inst. They were made to sit outside the factory for payment on three hot days of October and the wages earned by the sweat of their brow were paid to them in a spirit of alms-giving. I may mention here for that well-organized works have no difficulty in paying wages to about twice the number of employed at Andheri within an hour or so.—Yours, etc.,

G. N. SAHASRABUDHE,
Secretary,
Andheri Labour Union.

Bombay, October 22.

WHY INDIA APPEALS TO AMERICA.

A Journalist Interviewed.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 19.

"No Government, be it British or National, can ever be prosperous unless its people were prosperous," said Miss Elizabeth Lundy of New York to me in a special and exclusive interview this morning at Anand Bhawan.

Miss Lundy has lately arrived in India and the first place she visited was Baroda where she spent a few weeks with friends and later proceeded to Sabarmati, where, again, she spent six weeks trying to get into the spirit of the Ashram and living according to strict discipline at Ashram. Young, fair-haired, with soft blue eyes which sparkle with enthusiasm for all things Indian, genuinly sympathising with the conditions of the poor in India, Miss Lundy made me feel perfectly at ease adding that what she spoke to me was spoken not in a spirit of criticism but in a spirit of intelligent appreciation and understanding around her of things and persons.

"Tell me," I said to her, "why you people come to India. Is it because of the fascination that the word 'India' has to most Americans or because of the personality of Mahatma Gandhi?"

"Undoubtedly American interest," replied Miss Lundy, "centered round Mahatma Gandhi and his ideas to-day. That was probably the most important and first appeal. Secondly was that fine interpretation given of Mahatma Gandhi's idealism through Mr. C. F. Andrews. The third appeal to American imagination lies in the fact that the Indian political situation and its day-to-day development is comparable to American revolution nearly two centuries ago and not the least is the fact that most pacifists and quite a number of thinkers in United States are supremely interested in this bloodless revolution in your country and which, I suppose, is after all the nearest approach to the Mahatma's. Is it not so?"

"Personally," continued Miss Lundy, "I am much more interested in your social and economic problems. I want to find out how you people deal with them. I have been going into some of your villages trying to see things for myself. I must confess that there were many beautiful things I saw and side by side with them much suffering of an appalling character. But the folk were all nice to me. They greeted me and chatted with me as if I were the most familiar person to them and invariably asked me why I did not tell the British Government to give them swaraj. Everyone asked me the same question and what answer could I give them but to admire their touching simplicity and sweetness of disposition? I almost feel sure and I realise more and more that undoubtedly many factors are involved in the Indian problem that do not strike you. But one thing is clearer, than crystal and that is you must have greater prosperity. Greater prosperity means economic independence and of course that is the foundation of all true freedom."

Then we talked of other things lighter and less gloomy. Miss Lundy gave me her impression of the recent police raid on the Congress Office. "It was the strangest search I had ever witnessed in my life. In America searches and raids are so rare that we do not know of such happenings excepting in case of Communist organisation. Of course, anyway I think it amused me a great deal—this 'raid' here as they call it—but tell me are things really so bad?"

I said we were not living in normal times and things were bound to take an ugly turn in the present temper of the people and Government.

Miss Lundy then told me of some of her experiences. It is extraordinary how this woman has understood some of our problems and how minutely she has studied types and personalities. Presently she described a scene in a 3rd class railway compartment, which she had entered and which was as usual crowded to suffocation."

—"Hindu."

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—:o:—

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Film, too, is the source of serious tooth and gum disorders. Dentists urge special film-removing dentifrice.

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Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. To remove film, use the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film and easily remove it in gentle safety to enamel.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Don't expect the same results from old-time dentifrices. See for once and all how white and bright teeth really are.

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Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

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"It is years since I felt so well and happy. I was full of pain and depression through indigestion and nervousness, but now through Sanatogen the world and all that is in it is brighter and more cheerful," so wrote a lady-user who had taken Sanatogen for six weeks.

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BRITISH AND INDIAN OPINIONS AT CROSS-PURPOSES.

Sir Herbert Samuel's Diagnosis of the Indian Situation.

The following extracts from Sir Herbert Samuel's excellent article on "The Political Outlook" in the current number of the "Contemporary Review" will be read with considerable interest in this country, especially in view of the "Daily Herald" forecast about the likelihood of his succeeding Lord Irwin as Viceroy of India.

There is yet another province of immense importance, in which the aims that both parties have in view fairly closely coincide. Through the long past, history was mainly concerned with the relation between States. In the present era it has largely to do with the relation between classes. There are signs, not a few, that, in the future it may be the relation between races that will bulk the largest in the course of human affairs. What will be the attitude in general of the coloured peoples towards the white? What will be the inter-action between Asia and Africa on the one hand, Europe and America on the other? The leaders of the coloured peoples now-a-days keen, educated, intelligent, are no longer merely dazzled by the achievements of western civilisation. Many of them see it clearly, its weakness as well as its strength. They are likely to seek, in a greater degree than hitherto, their own characteristic lines of development. At this very moment this vast issue has come to a head within our own Empire—in India. These years are a testing time. Before passing on to draw a conclusion with regard to the matters with which I have been dealing, I would ask leave to detain you for a little while to consider the Indian situation.

THE PROBLEM.

Not that I would wish, at the present time, to offer any views with regard to the specific proposals made by the Simon Commission or made from any other quarter. It seems to me quite wrong that Members of the British Parliament should do that at this stage. The leaders of opinion in India have been invited to send representatives to a conference in London. They have been assured by the Viceroy, in the name of the Imperial Government, that all views may be freely expressed at that conference and that all will be fully considered. (And let me say in passing that I am very glad that the three British Parties are to be represented at the Round Table Conference, and not only the Party now in office; there is no reason why the table should be round on the Indian side and straight on the British. The Indian leaders have received that assurance; but if, before the conference has met, before their views have been expressed, before the debate has even begun, members of the Imperial Parliament form their own conclusions and announce them, how will it be possible to avoid the impression in India that the outcome has been pre-judged, and that the promised freedom of the conference is a mere pretence? For my own part, therefore, I say nothing as to particular proposals, and wish indeed to keep an open mind until Indian views have been expressed. But I would venture to offer this general observation on the situation as a whole.

AT CROSS PURPOSES?

It seems that Indian opinion and British opinion have been, and still are, at cross purposes. They are thinking fundamentally about different things. It is the consequence of the difference of mentality. The Englishman, practical and business-like, with long experience of various forms of Government, is thinking in terms of federal and local powers of the relations between the principalities and British India, of the defence of the North-West Frontier and the status of the British army, of the best means of maintaining law and order in a vast territory of differing and often antagonistic races and religions and castes. But the Indian as I understand it, while he may be thinking of those things, is thinking much more of his own self-respect. How he can secure the right to feel that his country is on an equal level with any other country; that he himself as an Indian, may hold his head as high as anyone else that treads the soil of this planet; how he shall get free from the consciousness that he is a member of a conquered and a subject race. And he is thinking, further, that his own civilization, ancient, deep-rooted, has special characteristics, which may be not less worthy, on any right scale of values, than the civilisations of Europe or America. He dwells upon some of the aspects of those civilisations the spirit of materialism; the enormous importance attached to things as against ideas; the industrialism which is the outcome of this philosophy; the hurry and the squalor that are often the consequences; the misuse of alcohol; and, by no means unimportant, the comparative roughness of manners. If there are elements in western civilization which it would be wise for him to adopt, he wishes to be free to adopt them of his own will, conscious of what he is doing, and not in obedience to a foreign decree. The spinning-wheel is the symbol of all this. A just, impartial and uncorrupt government is a great boon, no doubt, but the saying is a false one, "Where justice rules 'tis freedom to obey." Justice is one thing and liberty is another and the two do not necessarily coincide.

REAL GREATNESS OF EMPIRE.

Now this general attitude which I have been describing, if I have rightly apprehended it, should not arouse any antagonism, it should rather command the sympathy of the British people, self-respecting ourselves, we will not fail to honour the spirit of self-respect in others. To foster it in every out-lying part of the Empire will not diminish, it will exalt the dignity of the centre it has been said by someone. "There is a great man who makes every man feel small; but the real great man is he who makes every man feel great." It is the same with Empires. There have been type of Empire which have sought greatness through the power and majesty and splendour of a ruling State, but the only Empire which achieves a real greatness is that in which every province is enabled to feel itself not less august than the central State itself.

It is, of course, true that the status of any people must depend in the long run upon its own character and achievements and upon nothing else. Yet to enable its character to develop and achievements to be won, it must have scope. It must have liberty to grow according to its own genius. I believe that this is what politically-minded India is thinking of about now. And when the practical Englishman says, "But what is it that you really propose? Do yuo think that the Viceroy should be deprived straight away of all his powers, and his functions reduced to the personal influence and the ceremonial duties of a constitutional sovereign? Do you suggest that the British army should be withdrawn, or else should be placed under the uncontrolled orders of Indian ministers? Do you propose that the treaties with the Indian States should be torn up, and that they should be coerced to accept a new regime of which they may disapprove? Do you intend that Muslims should be subjected to Hindus in some places, and Hindus subjected to Muslims in others? And who, in those circumstances, is to keep the peace?" When these questions are asked, responsible Indians are, it seems, disposed to answer, "No; we do not necessarily propose any of these things. These are all points to be discussed and to be settled one by one. But every thing depends upon the standpoint from which you approach them. Do you approach them from the side of subjection, or from the side of liberty?"

THE RIGHT APPROACH.

I believe that if we get the spirit right, the substance will follow. If we can convince the Indian that we are really approaching the question with the view, not of retaining as much as we can of our own domination, but of doing as much as we can to help him to establish the conditions of his national self-respect, then we may solve the immediate problems. And after that we may be able to win his assent for another conception of fundamental importance for the future of mankind.

VALUE OF CONFEDERATIONS.

National sentiment is a good thing, but frontiers are bad things. The fewer there are of them the better. If the world were divided into hundreds, or thousands, of separate independent states the cause of civilisation would not be served. The inclusion of two-thirds of the land area of the earth in six great politics—the United States, Russia, China, Brazil, the French Empire, the British Empire—is better than if those units had never been formed. So also it might be a stage on the road of progress if some countries, adjacent to one another and of similar racial characteristics, which through historical causes are now separate, were some day to form federations or confederations the new Baltic States for example; the Scandinavian countries perhaps, some of the smaller territories in Central America or South America. In any event it would clearly not be a measure of progress, but the reverse, if the great units which do now exist were to break up into the smaller states, provinces, or dominions of which they are composed.

FOR MANKIND'S WELFARE.

So long as the unity of the British Empire is consistent with a full measure of freedom for its parts suitable to the stage of development which each has reached and so long as its policy is aimed at a friendly co-operation with the rest of the world, we may hold that its continued existence is not merely justified, it is imperatively demanded by the loftiest considerations of human welfare. Let the peoples who are its members grasp this conception of the right trend of world development, let the Dominions and the Colonies, and let India, fully understand it, and they will be the more ready to retain and to cherish their membership. For the glory of England?—no; For the welfare of mankind?—yes. It is there that the true basis of assent is to be found.

MISCHIEF OR HEROISM.

—:o:—

Treatment of Young Offenders.

New method for dealing with young offenders were advocated at a conference called by the Magistrate's Association at Bournemouth in mail week.

Mr. Alexander Paterson, one of the commissioners of prison, suggested that a good many of the things which are offences against the law are merely mischief and can be developed into something like between mischief and heroism. It was a very thin line between mischief and heroism. He suggested that instead of sending youngsters to prison or schools away from their homes they might be deprived of some of their leisure by being compelled to report at a certain centre and made to chop wood and do other work three or four nights a week. They might be compelled to give up their pleasure on Saturday afternoons. That would do them no harm, but it would be a reminder that they had got to obey the law.

Mr. Paterson also expressed a wish that committal to prison as an alternative to non-payment of fines should not proceed so automatically as it did at the present time.

The conference subsequently passed a resolution asking the council of the Magistrates' Association to take this question of imprisonment in default into immediate consideration, particularly in respect of young offenders.

MORE YOUNG OFFENDERS.

Mr. Paterson said the number of young offenders had been increasing during recent years. To find the cause they would have to look rather deeply into the social worth of our own time. Young lads in their later teens to-day made a far greater demand on life than the young lads of 25 years ago. Life was infinitely more varied and aroused in a young fellow greater desire for things which his earnings could not afford. A good deal of the crime committed by these young fellows was an expression of a very natural vitality—a desire for money, for pleasure, for speed, and a desire to get away from the narrow confines of their lives.

There was an enormous number of youngmen in the streets of our cities with great possibilities but with a desire for life which they could only satisfy by unlawful means. He thought that what was happening to-day was that life held out for mere temptations, and to resist those temptations young people had not got the old rock foundations and had not got quite accustomed to the new ideas and new ideals.

Mr. Paterson said the whole attitude of English courts towards offenders had changed fundamentally in the last century. To-day, instead of prescribing punishment for the offence they tried to find the right treatment for the conditions. Mr. Paterson expressed the hope that remand homes would be established where there could be skilled diagnosis. So long as they sent youngsters to ordinary prisons there would be a certain amount of contamination.

'We believe in the English lad', said Mr. Paterson. 'We try to stimulate the good in him and hope that it will ultimately drive out what is bad in him.'

One of the delegates suggested that if boys were deprived of their leisure they should do something other than chop wood, which is regarded as the lowest form of employment.

Mr. Paterson: I don't know that. My wife always gets me to chop the wood.—(Laughter).

CONVICT'S OPINION OF HOME OFFICE.

Mr. Paterson had at the beginning of his address told this story: I visited an elderly convict in a padded cell at Parkhurst. He had just been certified as mentally deficient. He greeted me like this: "You know, Sir, I don't hold with this Mental Deficiency Act. I will tell you how it works. Mental deficients who are poor it sends to places like this. Middle class mental deficients it gives good jobs at the Home Office. (Laughter).

Mr. Trevor L. McColl, headmaster, St. John's School, Tiffield, Nothants, told the following incidents:—

A gipsy was sent to the school. When he went to his bedroom he looked at the bed and said, 'I have never slept in a bed in my life, and am certainly not going to start now'. When he returned to the gipsy encampment the chief of the tribe was so impressed by his appearance that he gave instructions that the boy must be addressed as 'sir'.

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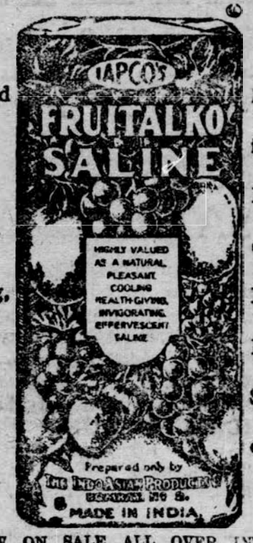

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...ED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
Nov.		
1st	RAJPUTANA	16,644
8th	NALDERA ‖	16,038
15th	RANPURA	16,601
22nd	MACEDONIA ‖	11,120
29th	MANTUA	16,346
Dec.		
6th	NARKUNDA ‖	16,572
13th	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
20th	RAWALPINDI x	16,697
27th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
1931.		
Jan.		
3rd	MOOLTAN ‖	20,952
10th	RAJPUTANA	16,644
17th	RANCHI *	16,650
24th	RANPURA	16,601
31st	MALOJA ‖	20,837
Feb.		
7th	MANTUA	10,946
14th	COMORIN *	15,279
21st	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,548
28th	NALDERA x	16,088
Mar.		
7th	KAISAR-I-HIND @	11,518
14th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
21st	RANPURA @	16,601
28th	NARKUNDA ‖	16,572
Apl.		
4th	RANCHI @	15,680
9th	MOLDAVIA ‡	16,568
11th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India @	19,648
25th	MOOLTAN x	20,952
May		
2nd	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
9th	CHITRAL x	15,248
16th	MACEDONIA	11,120
23rd	MALOJA x	20,837
30th	MALWA	11,009

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
K Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers.
† To Marseilles only.
@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£87	£73	£6
Return	151	144	[illegible]	19

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£68	£5
Return	98	9

TO MARSEILLES.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£65	£5
Return	147	130	116	10

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£53	£4
Return	91	8

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£53
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.
OUTWARDS 1931.
The "MOLDAVIA", 16,568 tons carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 18th and Marseilles 20th March due Bombay April 3rd.
The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 11,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.
Nov.		
30th	DUMANA	8,431
Dec.		
11th	DOMALA	8,429
1931		
Mar.		
20th	DUMANA	8,431
Apl.		
18th	DOMALA	8,429

SHIPPING.

These two Vessels are Cabin ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£54	£39	£30
Return	£113	£186	£60

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
15	Mirzapore*	Straits, China and Japan.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan.
1931. Jan. 2	Nalkunda	Colombo and Australia.
16	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan
27	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

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Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.
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TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Oct.		
25th 9 a.m.	Chakla	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O'Mandvi
27th	Vita	Karachi via Porebunder Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha. 10 a.m.
29th	Barpeta	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports. Via Verawal & Mangrole
31st	Vasna	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
Nov. 5th	Khandalla	East and South Africa via M. Goa.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.-Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.
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FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*Malacca Maru	5374	18 Oct.	28 Oct.
Haruna Maru@	10500	...	4 Nov.
rTango Maru	6993	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
KamoMaru	8000	...	@19Nov
*Tottori Maru	5973	15 (Nov.	27 Nov.
Katori Maru	10000	...	@2 Dec
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
xIyo Maru.	5962	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kashima Maru	10000	...	@16Dec.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	...	@28Dec.
Penang Maru	5214	17 Dec.	29 Dec

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Hakone Maru	10500	29 Oct	15 Nov
SuwaMaru.	11000	13 Nov.	30 Nov.
Fushimi Maru	11000	27 Nov.	14 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Calcutta Maru	22000	30 Oct	15 Nov
Asama Maru	22000	20 Nov.	26 Nov.
Chichibu Maru	22000	11 Dec.	17 Dec.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
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SHIPPING NEWS
Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
—:o:—
October 25.
Hohenfels, Salurs, Hamburg.
Havre Maru, Moue, Kobe.
Cracovia, Verboo, Trieste.
Malwa, Britton, Shangnai.
Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busrah.
Khandalla, Baird, Durban.
Vita, Betungh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.
October 26.
Nawab, Palmer, Java.
Mandala, Walker, Antwerp.

LOADING.
October 25.
Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.
Steamer Britania for Liverpool.
S S Hohenfels:—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Hohenfels, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.
S S Havre Maru:—The O S K steamer Havre Maru, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo.
S S Vasni:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 110 passengers.
S S Vita:—The B I S N Coy's Karachi mail steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.
S S Nawab:—The T M Coy's Nawab, sailed yesterday from Brombay harbour for Java, with a general cargo.
S S Mandalay:—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Mandalay, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

SATURDAY, October 25, 1930.
ALEXANDRA DOCK.
1 Hohenfels Karachi N. F. L Edward Ltd.
2 Rajputana, London, 1-11, M M and Co.
4 India. Genoa, 2-11 L T and M Italiana.
12 Aquileia. Genoa, 25-10, L T and M Italiana.
14 Mandalay, Antwerp, 25-10, L Edward Ltd.
VICTORIA DOCK.
2 Jalaveera, Rangoon, 26-10, Scindia S N Co.
3 Malacca Maru, Karachi, 23-10, N Y Kaisha.
10-11 Tanfield, Rangoon, 28-10, M M and Co.
PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Jaljyoti Calcutta, 2-11, Scindia S N Co.
D E Nawab, Rangoon, 26-10, T Morrison and Co.
H Janaki, M Coast, 26-10, The Malabar S S Co.
G Padina, M Coast, 26-10, The New Bombay S S Ltd.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Ranpura 31-10-30 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 6-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Mantua 14-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Ranchi 21-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 30-11-30 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Dumana 28-10-30 M M and Co
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Castalia 3-11-30 G T Co.
California, 10-11-30, G T Co.
Clan Macvicar, 26-10-30, J F Co.
C|Alexandria, 30-10-30, K N Co
FROM HAMBURG.
Rabenfels, 29-10-30, L Edward Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Auckland 27-10-30 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Venice 7-11-30 F F Campbell and Co.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Texel 26-10-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Hovenkerk 16-11-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
FROM HULL.
Ariasto 27-10-30 J T and Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Tango Maru 30-10-30 N Y Kaisha
Mantua 26-9-30 P and O S N Co
Mirzapore 12-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Havre Maru 25-9-30, O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-11-30, O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 15-11-30, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata 20-11-30, N Y Kaisha.
FROM LURBAN.
Karapara, 8-11-30, M M and Co.

—:o:—
SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON
—:o:—
FOR LONDON.
Rajputana 1-11-30, P and O S N Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Hohenfels N F L Edward.
FROM GENOA.
Madina 1-11-30 M Italiana
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Vasna U F M M & Co.
Barpeta N F M M & Co.
FOR KOBE.
Malacca Maru N F N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru N F O S Kaisha.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalaveera, NF, S S N Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Jalajyoti N F S S N Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON.
Rajputana, Carter, P and O S N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Hohenfels 1742 Talurs L Edward Ltd.
FOR GENOA.
India 4,076 Gavino M Italiana.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Malacca Maru N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru 3,450 Mone O S Kaisha.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Vasna 2,043 Fitztierbert M M & Co.
Barpeta 1,177 Partridge M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalaveera, 3089, Beatson, S S N Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Jaljyoti 2698 Owens S S N Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Malacca Maru (Bouts) for A Cotton 24-10-30
Kalevati 24-10-30.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Oct 25.
S S Rajputana for London.—6 bales animal skin, M. Nissim; 16 bales animal skin, M. Nissim; 2 bales woollen carpets, M. Nissim; 3 bales woollen namdas, M. Nissim; 17 cases britles, M. Nissim.
For Marseilles. — 200 cwts. groundnuts kermals, E. D. J. Rajgor & Co.; 27 bales cotton fly, Textile Products, Ltd.
S S Britannia for Liverpool.—43 bales wool raw, A. Salemohamed; 19 bales wool raw, R. Allmahmed; 50 bales cotton thread waste, Chimanlal & Son: 1980 cwts. musoor, Ralli Bros.; 983 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.
For Barcelona.—4,000 cwts. linseed, Strauss & Co.; 4,000 cwts linseed, Strauss & Co.; 34 bale cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd.; 100 bales cotton raw, K. M. Nathoo
For Marseilles.—28 bales cotton fly, J. Meyer & Co.
For Manchester.—350 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
Hohenfels for Hamburg.— 20? cwts. kang grim, K. Deoji; 2,000 cwts. groundnuts, H. V. Oomerbhoy; 2,000 cwts. linseed L. Dreyfus & Co.; 52 bales cotton fly, M. Narottamdos & Co.; 175 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd.; 110 bales cotton raw, O. Sulemai & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.
For Rotterdam.—2,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy; 500 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Volkert Bros.
For Bremen.—63 bales cottor raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.
For New York.—15 bales cottor thread waste, V. A. Sane; 73 bale cotton fly, B. Karsondas & Co.
For Oporto.—25 bales cottor raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.
For San Fracisco.—75 bales cotton thread waste, B. Mahosukhram.
S S Mandalay for Rotterdam.—1,000 cwts. groundnut, Ralli Bros.
S S India for Genoa.—2,000 cwts groundnuts, K. Devchand & Co. 310 cwts. linseed, L. S. Thadani & Sons; 2,000 cwts. linseed, Birla Bros.; 330 bales cotton raw, K. M. Nathoo.
For Marseilles.—800 cwts. gingelly cakes, Volkert Bros.; 1,500 cwts. groundnutseed, Birla Bros. 500 cwts. castorseed, Birla Bros.
S S Malacca Maru for Shanghai—150 bales cotton raw, J. V. Kaisha Ltd.; 650 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
For Kobe.—150 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 1,200 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 2 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.
For Nagosoki.—300 bales cottor raw, Ralli Bros.; 500 bales cottor raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.
For Nagova.—700 bales cottor raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.
S S Havre Maru for Shanghai.—300 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw G. Rossa & Co.; 300 bales cottor raw, Ralli Bros.
For Kobe.—1,000 bales cottor raw, G. Dossa & Co.; 1,000 bale cotton raw, Japan Tdg. Co.
For Osaka.—500 bales cottor raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Oct. 25.
S S Rajputana, Agent M. M. & Co. from London.—349 cases provision; 20 cases barley; 25 case castor oil; 10 oats; 40 cases peel 93 cases sausages; 20 cases sugar 19 cases fruits; 100 cases wine; 27 cases sherry; 340 cases whisky; 240 cases whiting; 121 wine; 20 cases brandy; 320 cases gin; 110 cases lime juice; 82 cases cigarettes; 143 cases machinery; 272 cases old stores; 22 cases preserves; 114 old clothing; 72 cases biscuits; 20 cases mineral water; 207 cases polish; 124 cases kippers; 132 cases medicine; 231 cases dim paint; 50 cases coalter.
From Marseilles.—270 cases soap; 497 cases brandy; 200 cases mineral water; 40 cases castor oil; 31 cases liquors; 140 cases rim lithharge.
From Charente.—851 cases brandy.
From Bardeaux.—360 cases brandy; 50 cases wine.
From Piraeus.—1,530 bags fags.
From Alexandria.—431 bales cotton.
From Gibralter.—76 cases wine.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 25.

December	11.04
January	11.18
December (New Contract)	11.04
January (New Contract)	11.19
March (New Contract)	11.39
May (New Contract)	11.65
July (New Contract)	11.81

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Oct. 25.

December	11.00
January	11.13
Midding Spot	10.75

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Oct. 25.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	52,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	6,000

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 25.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.80
Scinde Fine	4.05
Scinde Superfine	4.15
Bengal Good	3.55
Bengal Fully Good	3.80
Bengal Fine	4.05
Oomra Good	3.70
Oomra, Fully Good	4.00
Oomra Fine	4.30
Broach Fully Good	4.40
Broach Fine	4.65
Broach Superfine	4.90

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 25.

November	8.79
December	8.85
January	8.89
March	9.08
May	9.27
July	9.42
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	9.70

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 25.

	Opening	Closing
October	5.86	5.87
November	.....	5.89
December	.....	5.96
January	5.97	6.01
February	.....	6.05
March	6.08	6.13
April		6.17
May	6.18	6.23
June	.....	6.27
July	6.28	6.33
August	.....	6.36
September		6.39
October		6.43
Middling Spot		6.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
London, Oct. 25.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian cotton	150

LONDON SILVER.
London, Oct. 25.
Silver.—Market is quiet.

Spot	16-7/16
Forward	16-7/16

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Oct. 25.

T.T. London on Berlin	20.39-1/8
T.T. London on Amsterdam	12.06-5/8
T.T. London on Brussels	34.85
T.T. London on Madrid	45.25
T.T. London on Milan	92.81
T.T. London on Berne	25.03
T.T. London on Paris	123.83
T.T. London on Prague	163.83

PORDUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Oct. 25.

Khandesh	72 bales.
Central India	91 ,,
Barsi-Nugger	53 ,,
Hyderabad-Gaorani	50 ,,
Berar	779 ,,
Central Provinces	94 ,,
Dhollera	218 ,,
N.-W. Provinces	202 ,,
Rajputana	118 ,,
Sind-Punjab	194 ,,
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	300 ,,
Americans	125 ,,
Egyptians	620 ,,
Cotton	9,485 ,,
Wheat	24,666 cwts.
Linseed	1,656 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	750 ,,
Gingellyseeds	624 ,,
Poppyseeds	535 ,,
Groundnuts	27,339 ,,
Castorseeds	5,328 ,,
Rice	65,126 ,,
Myrabollams	981 ,,
Cottonseeds	3,342 ,,
Gram	1,808 ,,
Joowar	1,450 ,,
Maize	38 ,,
Barley	814 ,,
Bajree	4,444 ,,
Coal	2,579 tons.

CHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Oct. 25.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62lb.,
Cargoes,—
Quoted Oct-Nov. 26-3.
Barletta Russo, per 62½ lb.,
Cargoes,—
Quoted Oct.-Nov. 25-6.
Wheat, South Australian.
Parcels,—
Sellers Afloat 29.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi,
Parcels,—
Sellers October 28-9.

LONDON GOLD.
London, Oct. 25.
Bar gold fine per oz. 85/4 11-3/4
London, Oct. 25.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 1-3/8 p.c.
Interest, 7-Days' Market Loans 1-7/8 p.a.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Oct. 25.
Java Sugar, Fine, White Dutch Standard No. 25,—
C & F Calcutta:—
C & F Bombay,—
Nov.-Dec. per cwt. 7/10
C & F Karachi,—
Nov-Dec. pper cwt. 7/10
COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Oct. 25.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 8 quality)
Spot closed

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Oct. 25.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-1/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 2-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months 3-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 Months 3-3/4 p.c.

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NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
HOLBROOK'S
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE
AND
PURE MALT VINEGAR
Sold by all Dealers and Stores.
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"Mahashakti Talisman" is infallible. Surely stops conception. Price Rs. 2|12. For Retentive Power—use "Kandarpa Talisman" Rs. 2|8.
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Bazachara (Nadia) Bengal.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY MONDAY. OCTOBER 27, 1930.

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Sen Gupta Arrested In Jallian walla Bagh

CONGRESS COMMITTEES SHALL NOT BE DISSOLVED

New Congress Programme Outlined.

SEN GUPTA'S REPLY TO LATEST ORDINANCE.

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

Mr. J. M. Sengupta, acting Congress President was arrested at about 9 p. m. to-night in Jallianwalla Bagh for disobeying orders under Section 144 prohibiting from making a speech.

Information from Amritsar shows that earlier, in the evening, Sjt. Sengupta was taken in a procession. As he arrived at Jallianwalla Bagh to address a public meeting previously arranged, which was attended by 30,000 people, he was served with a notice which was unheeded.

Hardly had he finished a couple of sentences when Deputy Superintendent of Police, who was present at the meeting informed Sjt. Sengupta that he was under arrest. He was arrested at 8-25 p. m. Armed police was present at Jallianwalla Bagh.

Sjt. Sengupta, after arrest was taken to local jail in a car. Spontaneous hartal was observed.

A large contingent of armed police was present at Jallianwalla Bagh which was closely guarded. As soon as the meeting commenced a police officer showed Mr. Sen Gupta a notice under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code forbidding him, under orders of the District Magistrate, to make any speech.

He refused to see the notice, saying he would do it after his speech. The notice was then read out to him instead.

Mr. Sen Gupta had hardly spoken for a few minutes before he was arrested and removed to the Kotwali in a motor car. Mrs. Sen Gupta accompanied him.—A. P.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta has issued the following statement to the press:—

As I have been entrusted with the responsibility of the high office of the acting president of the All-India Congress Committee, it becomes my duty to draw attention to certain features of the programme to be pursued by the people of India in the further prosecution of the present day struggle. I have been considerably helped in the appreciation of the present situation by a personal visit to several parts of the country, during which I had occasion to witness the strength and intensity of the national movement and I take this opportunity of offering homage to all those whose splendid behaviour and self-sacrifice has contributed to its success. I have had further the benefit of consultations with several prominent members of the Working Committee as well as some important workers from different provinces who had assembled at Allahabad.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL'S DIRECTIONS.

During the very short time that the President of the Congress was allowed to remain free, he had exhaustively dealt with the situation in the country and given directions bearing on the conduct of the movement in the country. I call upon all Congress organisations and the Indian people as a whole, to carry out these directions.

In these directions, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, among other things, called upon the country to continue the boycott of foreign cloth, of British goods and liquor etc., with all vigour and without any compromise. He further directed all Congress organisations to rescind compromises if any had been effected between them and the cloth dealers permitting them to dispose of their old stock of foreign cloth after a certain period or in a particular manner. It must be clearly understood that such compromises are improper and in contravention of the directions of the Working Committee. I hope that these directions will be promptly and faithfully carried out.

The President, further, authorised every Provincial Congress Committee to start no-tax campaigns wherever it is considered feasible and proper.

We have reached a stage and we can but only go forward with the policy of organising mass defiance of such laws as may from time to time be decided upon by the Provincial Congress Committees for the purpose. I further desire to emphasise the directions given by the President that on no accounts should a Congress Committee be dissolved on its being declared an unlawful association. It is obvious that no one has any authority to dissolve a Congress Committee.

As the result of the conversations, I have had, with prominent members of the Working Committee, it has appeared necessary to supplement these directions to meet firmly the developments of the situation.

MOVEMENT GOING STRONG.

Before dealing however with any special matter, I should like to draw attention to a serious misunderstanding which is likely to arise by reason of the ruthless repression, anti-Congress propaganda and dissemination of false reports about the alleged decline of the civil disobedience movement in the various provinces. There is no truth in these reports and as all Congressmen who are in the thick of the movement know, the movement is not only going strong but is gathering momentum with every measure of repression and every new form of torture and cruelty invented by the officials.

R. T. C. PROPAGANDA.

More dangerous, however, than those false reports is the insidious propaganda carried on by the liberals and other actors in the farce to be shortly staged in England, under the guise of a Round Table Conference. Let no one be deceived by their slogans of Dominion Status with safeguards It means nothing and is sure to end in the safeguards swallowing up the Dominion Status. However that may be, the Congress has long since rejected Dominion Status in any form or shape with or without safeguards It stands on the resolution of complete independence passed by the Lahore Congress.

The terms put forward in the joint letter of Mahatma Gandhi Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others at Yerwada represent the very minimum on the basis of which the Congress can be induced to discuss any settlement with the Government. The right of secession which is only another name for independence is an essential part of those terms and will on no account whatever, be abandoned by the Congress. Let no one be deceived by the attempt of the Government and its allies to confuse the real issue by the use of capchthrases which may mean anything or nothing.

SPECIAL MATTERS.

I shall now deal with special matters which are to be taken as supplemental to the directions already issued by the President of the Congress.

Punitive police has been imposed upon the people in several parts of the country and it is expected that the cost of such police will fall on the residents of the locality concerned. Government will try to recover it as a levy or a tax. The clear duty of every civil resister is not to pay any such tax or levy to the Government as it is in the nature of a penalty for Civil Disobedience. Civil Disobedience implies a willing refusal to obey law as also a determination to suffer the penalty inflicted for such refusal.

FORTHCOMING CENSUS.

Government is adopting measures for taking the next general census of the country. No general census can effectively be taken without the willing cooperation of the people. While we are in the thick of the movement of Civil Disobedience, it is out of the question for us to render help or co-operate with the Government in any form or shape. I therefore call upon the people of this country to withhold all assistance or co-operation with the census officers, and to suffer such penalties as may be imposed upon them for such non-co-operation.

When Government sell property, moveable or immovable, for refusal to pay fine or taxes or for anything done in furtherance of the Civil Disobedience movement, I hope no one will come forward to purchase such property.

In the meantime, however, I call upon all Congress organisations to warn intending purchasers, if any that no claim or title derived under such sale shall be recognised by the Congress, during the continuance of the present or in any possible settlement arrived at between the people of India and the British Government.

In all other respects I call upon the country to intensify the struggle which it has so successfully carried on for the last seven months and on no account to depart from the creed of non-violence which must be strictly adhered to under all provocative circumstances.

A supreme and well-sustained effort and ere long, freedom will be knocking at our door.—"The Hindustan Times."

RELEASED AND ARRESTED AGAIN

Bengal Ordinance At Work

MORE SUSPECTS TO BE ARRESTED

DACCA, Oct. 25.

Gopal Sen and Jyotirmoy Guha, students of the Dacca Medical School and Tejamoy Ghose, Sailas Roy and Jyotis Joardar, students of the Dacca University, with six others, were placed in the Court to-day in connection with the murder of Mr. F. J. Lowman and discharged for want of evidence.

The first five were, however, rearrested under the Bengal Ordinance and removed to the Dacca Central Jail. It is understood that the charge-sheets have been submitted in connection with the murder of Mr. Lowman, against certain others, including Benoy Krishna Bose, a proclaimed offender.

A Hindu book-binding shop in Patia Khan Lane was searched yesterday and it is alleged that the plan of rooms, where certain European officials reside, was seized. The police searched the house of Jamini Kumar Chakraburtty, a pleader, in the same locality this morning and seized certain papers. —A. P.

SHIP WITHOUT NATIONAL FLAG.

Hit by Shell: 18 Killed.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Berlin—Hamburg-Amerika steamer Baden reports from Rio de Janeiro that it has been hit by shell from fort and eighteen persons, mostly Spanish emigrants bound for Argentina, have been killed or wounded. The Brazilian Minister of Justice states that Baden sailed without showing national flag and warning shot which was fired unfortunately hit her. The Brazilian Government hopes to settle the most regrettable incident in a friendly manner.—Reuter.

TUKOJI RAO NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ACCIDENT.

Appeal Court Reverses Judgment.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Versailles—The Appeal Court has reversed judgment and decided that Sir Tukoji Rao was in no way responsible for the accident—Reuter.

A Royal Wedding.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Assisi—Thoughts of the whole of Bulgaria and Italy were centred on this normally quiet Perugian town which to-day was ablaze with bunting and crowded on occasion of wedding of King Boris and Princess Giovanna. The ceremony at the church of St. Francis was attended by distinguished gathering including Italian King and Princesses, ex-King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and Sgr. Mussolini.—Reuter.

BALFOUR DECLARATION RE-INTERPRETED

Premier On Palestine Policy

NON-JEWS MUST BE SAFEGUARDED

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, replying to General Smuts, says that Palestine policy cannot fairly be described as retreat from Balfour Declaration, but it reaffirms the principle that Jewish immigration should not exceed the economic capacity to absorb new entrants.

Mr. MacDonald points out that the Balfour Declaration explicitly provides that nothing should be done to prejudice the civil and religious rights of the existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine. —Reuter.

HINDU-MUSLIM PICKETS ARRESTED

City Gates Shut To Shop Villagers

PESHAWAR, Oct. 24.

Another batch of fourteen Hindu and Muslim school-boy picketers were released on Thursday evening after warning by the City Magistrate.

Kabuli and some other gates of the City were closed on Friday in order to prevent the possible incursion of villagers for picketing. —A. P.

RATIONALISING LACASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY

More Mills To Reopen

"SOMEWHAT IMPROVED OUTLOOK"

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Rugby.—The Home Secretary, Mr. Clynes and the President of the Board of Trade Mr. Graham have concluded their discussion in Manchester with representatives of the cotton industry.

They heard the views of all sections of the trade on the recommendations in the report of Government Committee and number of fresh point that were raised. Discussions are to be continued probably both in Manchester and London and at later stages they will be between Ministers and smaller groups.

The Board of Trade is now especially charged with the duty of helping forward rationalisation. Several Lancashire cotton mills including some which have been closed for two years are shortly to reopen in view of the somewhat improved outlook.—B. O. W.

Life Assurance Office And Agent's Residence Searched !

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

The office of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society and the Residency of Mr. S. R. Chopra, Chief Agent, were searched last night but nothing incriminating was found.—A. P.

The New Viceregal Ordinance is being enforced in the districts much more vigorously than in cities, although the public knows little about it. Our picture shows the police evicting the inmates of the Sevashram, Broach and confiscating all the property.

SNUB TO GARRETT.

Apropos Of Miss Zutshi's Degree

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

At the University Syndicate meeting to-day Col. Garrett's motion for withholding Miss Manmohini Zutshi's, M.A., degree was defeated the Syndicate holding that no such action could be taken under the constitution.—A. P.

LADY PICKETS DEFY SECTION 144.

Police Searches In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

The house of Mr. N. G. Sandell, Advocate, Srerampore was searched this evening in connection with his present political activities. Nothing incriminating was found and no arrest was made.

Balurghats women volunteers defied Section 144 Cr. P. C. and picketed liquor and ganja shops in the town but no arrest was made.

Diamond harbours Sarada Charan Midday and his son Lalit Mohan Midday of Neela were sentenced to six weeks rigorous and a fine of Rs. 200 in default imprisonment for a similar period on the charge of distillation of liquors. It will be remembered that the accused were the principal organizers of Satyagraha movement at the place and allowed their house to be used as Satyagraha Ashram.

Mymensinghs Police raided a stationary shop in the Swadeshi Bazar and arrested Rebati Mohandey, Assistant of the shop and son of the local pleader in connection with the recent shooting incident at Jamalpore. It is understood that the village home of Mr. Dey was also searched.

MAYBACH MINE EXPLOSION

82 Miners Entombed

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL OF ALSDORF VICTIMS

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Berlin.—While 150,000 persons were attending the funeral at Alsdorf of 261 victims of recent mine explosion there, another explosion occurred in Maybach Mine, near Saarbruecken, entombing eighty-two miners.—Reuter.

Afridis Still Active.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 25.

City gates which were closed yesterday were opened this morning. There was no picketing in the city to-day.

Except for negligible sniping at night, Afridis were quiet. Some Afridis are returning to Upper Tirah fearing aerial demonstrations and others are busy scheming an offensive. One party heading for Khajuri was dispersed by air force.—A. P.

PANDIT KUNZRU SAILING On November 1.

Lead E. African Indian Congress Deputation

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25.

Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru who has been elected by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association to appear on their behalf before the Joint Select Committee of both houses of Parliament and who has been appointed by the East African Indian National Congress to lead their deputation to England leaves Allahabad for Delhi on the evening of Monday, October 27. He will sail from Bombay on November 1.—A. P.

GOVERNING BODY OF I. L. O. MEET AT BRUSSELS.

Insistence on Redistribution of Offices.

CONTROVERSY OVER FAIR REPRESENTATION OF ALL COUNTRIES.

Next Meeting to be held at Geneva in January.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.

The special 5th session of the governing body of International Labour Office which began its sittings at Brussels on the 7th inst., terminated its labours on the 12th. Among various subjects on the Agenda which were taken up for consideration, were some which are of considerable importance. The programme for the 15th International Labour Conference to be held in May 1931, having been already settled, it was decided that the Conference of 1932 will have to undertake second discussion of the question of the age of admission of children to non-industrial occupations, the first discussion being timed to take place at Geneva next summer. It is also possible that the 1931 Conference may refer the question of hours of work in coal mines to the 1932 Conference. New subjects which will be taken up at 1932 Conference are likely to be the abolition of fee charging employment agencies, unemployment, old age and widows and orphans' pensions and the question of holidays with pay for workers. Another matter which engaged the attention of the governing body was the organisation of the preparatory technical Conference on maritime questions to be held in 1932, agenda of which includes, 'inter alia' the question of hours of work in merchant marine.

On account of the economic depression prevailing in most countries and the persistent increase in the figures of unemployment, a proposal for a detailed investigation into unemployment conditions was also considered, the dominant idea being to discover the best means of reducing incidence of causes of unemployment. This occasion was also utilised to elaborate details of reports which various Governments have to send to Geneva under article 408 of the treaty, so that they might form a reliable guide to the extent to which the Geneva prescriptions are conformed to in various countries. Another interesting point which came up for discussion, related to a resolution passed by the League Assembly last September in regard to the best owing security of tenure, freeom from political pressure and pensions to international civil service working in the League organisations.

It will be remembered that this question was the subject of much bitter controversy, Italy and Germany in particular having seized this opportunity for insisting on a re-distribution of the offices, so that all countries may be fairly represented on the international staff. The committee which was set up to consider this question of which Sir Atul Chatterjee was a member, made certain recommendations to the League and Assembly's resolution of last September was based on them. The International Labour Office considered this resolution and proposals made therein will soon be carried into practice. The next meeting of governing body will be held at Geneva in the third week of January, when various committee reports will be taken up for consideration.

SAVAGE SENTENCES FOR DESTROYING LIQUOR BELONGING TO EUROPEAN CLUB

Six Accused Given 66 Months R. Imprisonment.

MYMENSINGH, Oct. 25.

64 persons have been sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment, ranging between nine and 24 months as well as fines, while 17 have been dealt with under the First Offenders' Act in connection with the Warehouse and European Club Store Arson cases of May last. The sentences on six of those found guilty in either case are to run consecutively. They will thus suffer five and a half years' rigorous imprisonment each. Half the fines, totalling about Rs. 2,000, if realised, will be paid to the Secretary of the Club as compensation.

THIRSTY EUROPEAN CLUB.

The case for the Crown was that on May 15th, while a quantity of country liquor and ganja was being taken out from the Government Depot for delivery to vendors, a crowd attacked the cart containing the barrels. A lathi charge having proved unavailing, the police opened fire, as a result of which several Congress volunteers were wounded.

On May 17th, a cart loaded with cases of foreign liquor, provisions and cigarettes for the European Club was set upon by a crowd and the contents burned a few yards from the police outpost.—A. P.

TRIED FOR PARADING IN STREETS.

PATNA, Oct. 25.

Eleven Congress volunteers were arrested yesterday while parading the streets and preaching the boycott of foreign cloth. Judgment in the case against them has been reserved.—A. P.

"IF CONFERENCE FAILED INDIA WOULD BE PLUNGED INTO CHAOS."

R. T. C. Delegates Determined To Make The Best Of The Opportunity

GUSHING GRATITUDE TO BENN AND IRWIN

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Another party of Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference numbering ten and including Sir P. C. Mitter, Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Messrs. J. N. Basu, Fazlul Huq, Ramchandra Rao and Ujjal Singh arrived this evening. They were met at Victoria Station by the General Secretary to the Round Table Conference, Private Secretary to Mr. Benn and representatives of India Office.

The delegates affirmed that they were determined to make the most of the present opportunity, which they owed to the sympathy and far-sighted statesmanship of Lord Irwin. They expressed gratitude to the Viceroy for taking a bold step in face of much opposition.

They did not deny the existence of serious obstacles in the way of settlement, satisfactory to all points of view, but hoped that the British public and Press would not deny the Conference all possible support at a most critical period in Indo-British connection.

One leading politician remarked that if the Conference failed, India would be plunged into chaos and England would regret having missed a golden opportunity to strengthen the bonds of her connection with India.—Reuter.

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